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SIGNIFICANCE OF CHANGES IN DUAL MONARCHY

Policy of New Foreign Minister Looks to Sincere Union With Germany, Not for Conquest—Favors Plan for Lasting Peace

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Friday)—Cordial telegrams extolling the Austro-German Alliance have passed between Count Czernin, the new Foreign Minister, and the German Chancellor.

The Berliner Tageblatt's Vienna correspondent remarks that Count Czernin's appointment is less "accidental" than Baron Burian's resignation and the young Emperor, true to the policy of his uncle and guardian, is seeking his advisers among men whom the Archduke Franz Ferdinand counted his friends.

Count Czernin's policy, he adds, is one of sincere union with Germany. He fosters no plans of conquest, and it can be considered certain he will seize any opportunity leading to a lasting peace.

Meanwhile, a further significant incident is the resignation at Emperor Karl's request of Herr Rudolf Sieghart, governor of the Austrian Landed Credit Bank, president of the State Railways and the Steyrer Arms Factory and an old opponent of Archduke Franz Ferdinand. The son of a provincial rabbi, he rose during Dr. von Koerber's first ministry to be head of the Austrian press bureau, subsequently using his position to overthrow his patron and various other premiers.

Finally, he resigned to accept the lucrative appointment as governor of the Landed Credit Bank, but retained his hold on the press, and only recently the Prague Press Association protested against the financial control he was securing over Bohemian and other papers. His successor will be Ritter von Leth, former Minister of Finance.

Austria's Finance

Restoration of the Monetary Standard Called Imperative

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

VIENNA, Austria (Friday)—Speaking on Austria's financial position Dr. von Spitzmueller, the new Finance Minister, said the extraordinary increase of State debt rendered the restoration of the monetary standard imperative and that must be effected by systematic economy, accompanied by administrative reform, increased production and exportation and fresh taxation equally distributed.

He insisted on the need for absolute secrecy concerning the Ausgleich negotiations, which aimed at placing the economic relations of both Austria and Hungary on a sound basis.

OFFICIAL NEWS OF THE WAR FROM CAPITALS

The latest news from the Rumanian theater shows the Russo-Rumanian forces still falling back before the advance of Field Marshal von Mackensen's armies. Berlin reports the capture of a further 3000 prisoners, and regards the defeat of the Russian-Rumanian forces in this part of Rumania as now "completed." Petrograd claims that a stubborn resistance is being offered by the Russians and their allies in that part of the Dobrudja which still remains in their hands, and that Austro-German attacks have been repulsed with great losses.

On the western front, in the Verdun theater, Paris reports the repulse of surprise attacks directed by the Germans against Hill 304; whilst London announces an unsuccessful attack by the Germans on the British positions northwest of Gommecourt. Generally speaking, however, there is still no movement of importance outside of Rumania.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

BERLIN, Germany (Friday)—The War Office statement of yesterday says:

Rumanian theater, front of Archduke Francis Joseph: On the Ludova, in the wooded Carpathians, German riflemen drove off strong Russian patrols in a hand-grenade engagement. In the Meste Canesci sector there was repeatedly lively cannonading. In the mountains in the Oitus and Putna valleys the fighting activity increased.

Army group of Field Marshal von Mackensen: Dec. 27 brought to the Ninth Army Infantry, under General von Falkenhayn a complete victory in the battle near Rimnik Sarat over the Russians summoned to the defense of Rumania. The Russians, who were defeated on Dec. 26, attempted to regain the ground lost by counter thrusts of strong masses, but the attacks failed. Prussian and Bavarian infantry divisions pressed behind our opponents, whose forces flowed back. Our troops stampeded them from their new positions constructed during the

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VENIZELISTS TAKE ACTION AT SALONIKA

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Friday)—A message received by the Anglo-Hellenic League states that the Provisional Government in Greece has been compelled to requisition houses and hotels at Salonika to accommodate families fleeing from Athens.

Meanwhile, the newspapers in Salonika express satisfaction with the statement made by Lord Robert Cecil which confirms Mr. Lloyd George's statement regarding recognition of diplomatic agents of the Greek Provisional Government which implies recognition of that part of Greece which has joined the national movement as possessing full national rights in dealing with other powers.

STUDENTS HEAR MR. BRYAN TALK FOR PROHIBITION

Kentucky Convention Attended by Thousand Intercollegiate Delegates—Every Issue Party Issue, Nebraskan Says

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

LEXINGTON, Ky.—The Intercollegiate Prohibition Conference, with 1000 delegates present, opened its annual convention here on Thursday with William Jennings Bryan as the chief speaker. United States Senator J. C. W. Breckinridge of Kentucky, formerly aligned with the wet interests, but who some years ago turned to the leadership of the dry wing of the Democratic party, also made an address.

Mr. Bryan's speech was different from others he had delivered and he dictated it after his arrival here. In part he said, "And what as to parties? In a country like ours every issue becomes a party issue when it is ready for political action, because support of party organization is everywhere recognized. A very considerable number of voters follow the party and support the platform. It is impossible, therefore, to keep the prohibition question out of politics when it really becomes an issue. The question is not whether prohibition will enter politics; it is already in politics. The only question remaining is, which side will the parties take?

"There is only one side to a moral issue and that is the moral side. No party can afford to champion the immoral side of any moral question.

"Let me therefore advise you, young men, to take up the work in your respective parties. If you are Democrats, make it your business to use

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PARTICULARS OF GERMAN ATTACK ON BRITISH SHIP

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Friday)—The Admiralty has given out the following statement concerning the sinking of the British steamer Westminster, which was reported lost on Dec. 18:

"The degree of savagery the Germans have attained in their submarine policy appears to have reached a climax in the sinking of the Westminster, which was proceeding from Torre Annunziata to Port Said in ballast.

"On Dec. 14, when 180 miles from the nearest land, the Westminster was attacked by a German submarine without warning, and was struck by two torpedoes in quick succession, which killed four men. The Westminster sank in four minutes.

"This ruthless disregard of the rules of international law was followed by a deliberate attempt to murder the survivors.

"The officers and crew, while effecting their escape in boats, were shelled by the submarine at a range of 3000 yards. The master and chief engineer were killed outright. Their boat was sunk. The second and third engineers were not picked up. It is presumed they were drowned.

"The captain of the submarine must have satisfied himself of the effectiveness of his two torpedoes, yet he proceeded to carry out in cold blood an act of murder which could not possibly be justified by any urgency of war and can only be regarded in the eyes of the world as a further proof of the degradation of German honor and morale."

REPORT TWO SHIPS SUNK BY MINES

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The British tank steamer Paul Paix, which left New York Nov. 25 for Calais, struck a mine off the English coast and was towed into Swansea Dec. 24, according to a report received today at the State Department from Vice-Consul Welverton at Swansea. The report also said the French schooner St. Louis had struck a mine on Dec. 26 and sunk with the loss of three men.

PREMIER BORDEN ACCEPTS

OTTAWA, Ont.—Premier Borden has accepted the invitation of the imperial Government in London to attend a war conference in the near future.

BERLIN'S NEXT MOVE IF PEACE MEASURE FAILS

Press Prepares Public for Supreme Military Effort in Case Proposals Drop — Austrian Papers and American Policy

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Friday)—The German press, while dwelling on the magnanimity of the Central Powers' attitude, is preparing the public for a supreme military effort if the peace move fails while some Austrian papers argue that the German reply has allied President Wilson's policy with that of the Central Powers and the Entente no longer faces the latter alone but also America.

The Vossische Zeitung referring apparently to the Tsar's proclamation says: "We shall give in as far as we can without endangering our future but will reject any demand which jeopardizes our prospects. We believe the Dardanelles question can be solved satisfactorily for Russia without further fighting. This depends on Germany, Austria, Turkey and Bulgaria, but it can be achieved."

Spain Has Not Decided

Attitude as to Peace Proposals Not Yet Determined

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

MADRID, Spain (Friday)—Count Romanones, the Premier, has given an emphatic denial to the report said to have originated from German sources to the effect that Spain had already signified its adhesion to the American and Swiss peace notes.

The Spanish Cabinet, the Premier declared, had not reached any decision on the subject, adding that when reached the decision would be made public.

Germany and Switzerland

Satisfaction Expressed at Swiss Readiness to Cooperate

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Friday)—A Berlin message states that the German Foreign Minister has handed the Swiss Minister a note replying to his letter of Dec. 22. The note expresses satisfaction that Switzerland is ready to cooperate with the President of the United States toward the attainment of a lasting peace.

Germany, the note continues, has proposed an immediate meeting of the delegates of all belligerents at a neutral place.

English Press Opinions

What British Papers Think of the German Reply

LONDON, England (Friday)—Commenting on Germany's reply to President Wilson, the Morning Post says that Germany has seized the occasion with the desperate eagerness of a drowning man catching at a straw. Rejecting all idea of a conference, the Morning Post says:

It is perfectly evident that if a discussion were once begun the war could not possibly be resumed. The long-gathering momentum of the Allies, once checked, could not be recovered.

The Morning Post calls the German proposal for a conference "an impudent affront," and adds: "That he afforded occasion for this affront should help President Wilson to understand why in all the Allied capitals his action is regarded askance. The German answer may well refer to the friendly spirit of the American note, for its effect, however designed, is to succor Germany and embarrass the Allies.

The Daily Telegraph thinks the reply marks a new and significant step in the game of desperation forced upon the Central Powers by their well-justified dread of what the immediate future holds for them.

The Daily News says: The failure to meet President Wilson on a common

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RUMANIAN OIL FIELDS DESTROYED BY BRITISH

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Friday)—Presiding at the annual meeting of the Rumanian Consolidated Oilfields, Ltd., Mr. Watson Rutherford, M. P., said he had just received information that, a British military mission had effectually carried out, at the last moment, everything possible to insure the utter destruction of the company's wells, besides destroying 15,556 tons of stock, mostly high-class benzines, machinery, stores and materials, valued at £136,000. Everything had been rendered absolutely useless either to the enemy or anyone else. The company would have a claim for about £900,000.

He understood the stock, plant, machinery, refineries and wells of the Standard Oil Company of America, those of a German company and those of a Rumanian firm in which the Shell Transport Company and the Royal Dutch Companies were jointly interested, had also been thoroughly destroyed. The petrol captured by the enemy forces was less in value than what they would have been able to obtain by purchase from Rumania during any three months since the war began.

EDISON COUNSEL BEFORE THE GAS BOARD RETIRES

Everett W. Burdett Quits Hearing on Stock Issue Following a Controversy With Commissioner Lewenberg

While Charles L. Edgar, president of the Edison Electric Illuminating Company, was testifying before the Gas and Electric Light Commission today on the petition of the company to increase its capital stock, Everett W. Burdett withdrew from the case as counsel for the company following a disagreement with Commissioner Lewenberg.

President Edgar was being examined by Chairman Weed on the financial policies of the company in the past, and particularly in reference to credit and provide ample depreciathe future methods by which the company proposes to maintain its present tion funds.

"The financial situation of this company is a difficult question for the officers of our company to solve," said President Edgar. "We are spending at the rate of more than $4,000,000 a year in expenses alone, all of which have to be met quickly in order to maintain the credit. Because of our unquestionably good credit we can borrow money from banks and bankers as cheaply as any other similar corporation."

In answer to a question by Commissioner Lewenberg as to what rates the company could get on money, President Edgar replied that the company had been able to borrow at rates varying from 3½ to 4½ per cent, but he doubted if the company could do as well in the present money market.

"How do you set the price of your stock at $215 a share"? asked Commissioner Lewenberg.

President Edgar replied: "That price was determined by the executive committee of our directors, after consulting with several financial men. I doubt very much if we can sell our stock at even $200, and at that we will have to sell in the Massachusetts market, as there is little or no demand in the markets in the other states."

"I notice in looking over the list of directors, which is filed in the annual report, that you have a number of financial men," said Commissioner Lewenberg.

"Yes, they include bankers and financial men, as well as factory and mill men" answered President Edgar. "I doubt if there are any members on that list of directors who are affiliated either with the First National Bank or the National Shawmut Bank."

Commissioner Schaff stated that it was a question in the minds of the members of the commission just how much of the $4,000,000 presented by

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DEPARTURE OF MR. ARREDONDO IS DEFERRED

Mexican Ambassador Designate to Remain Until Reply of Carranza on Border Agreement Is Before Commission

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The departure of Eliseo Arredondo, Ambassador Designate of Mexico, which had been planned for yesterday or today, has been deferred because of pressure brought to bear upon him by the United States Government. It was thought by Secretary Lane and other officials immediately in touch with the Mexican situation that the withdrawal of the personal representative of General Carranza at this time, when affairs concerning the protocol are so undecided, would tend to bring about an estrangement. This is learned from a source that is absolutely trustworthy.

The action of the Government in inducing Mr. Arredondo to remain is understood to apply only to the present. His departure could not be permitted until the commission has ruled finally upon the new propositions brought forward by General Carranza. Mr. Arredondo was made to see the wisdom of this and he consented rather than do anything that might embarrass this Government or prevent a possible agreement with his chief.

The action of the United States in inducing the Ambassador-designate to remain, at least temporarily, is taken to indicate that there is still hope of an agreement concerning the Pershing expedition, as, if all hope in that respect were dispelled by the Carranza reply, there would be no valid reason for holding the Ambassador-designate in Washington.

The answer of the de facto Government of Mexico was delivered to Secretary Lane yesterday afternoon by Luis Cabrera, chairman of the Mexican delegation to the Joint Commission. Secretary Lane said later that the answer consisted of eight typewritten pages in Spanish and that he had not yet read it. The document is being translated and will be sent immedi-

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WHY OFFENSIVE ON THE SOMME WAS SUSPENDED

Military Authorities Underestimated Nature of Ground and Effect of the Weather

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Friday)—Why the British have not persisted in fighting in France during the winter, contrary to the intention of the military authorities as frequently mentioned in The Christian Science Monitor was explained to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor last night by a high military authority. The rain of shells which began on the Somme on July 1 and devastated the great area through which the German lines ran compelled the Germans from the beginning to the end of the offensive to throw 135 divisions into the line, each division being drawn out when no longer able to withstand the onslaught.

Each division is reckoned as having lost something like half its effectives before this point was reached and hence the French estimate of the German losses on the Somme alone is given as over 700,000. At the same time, therefore, the German troops were drawn off from Verdun and important progress was made in reducing German armies in the field of their greatest concentration. The devastation caused by the British artillery has one effect, however, which has militated against progress during the winter.

The military authorities, The Christian Science Monitor informant explained, had underestimated the combined effect of the rainy weather, especially bad during November, and of the shell holes dug in the ground by British artillery. No square inch of ground was untouched by shells. The shell holes were so close together that they formed something like continuous trenches crossing each other at an average perhaps of six or seven feet deep. These are now full of water, and the nature of the ground, coupled with a heavy fog which lies over this part of the country, has largely prevented draining away and evaporation of water which were expected to be sufficient to permit of the continuance of the Allied offensive during the winter.

The French had found the same difficulty on the British right and had shifted their activities to Verdun with great success. Verdun being the region where the winter rains drain off more rapidly. The Christian Science Monitor informant hoped that March at the latest would see a resumption of the offensive.

Referring to other theaters he mentioned that the Rumanian army, which had been most severely handled during the recent retreat had now been withdrawn into Moldavia to rest and recuperate, their place being taken by the Russians.

PEACE UNION WITH GERMANY PROPAGANDA AIM

Administration Resents Efforts to Show Cooperation Between United States and Teutons

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—In Administration circles deep resentment is expressed at the active propaganda that is being directed from German sources in Washington, which has for its purpose the creation of the impression throughout the world that the United States and Germany are acting together or in cooperation in any peace movement.

The newspapers are being used for the most part in furtherance of that design. This bureau is given to understand that the President himself is fully aware of the efforts that are being made along the lines referred to.

The enterprise of seeking to place this Government in the same basket with Germany has two aspects that are specially offensive to the Administration.

First, it is obvious that the impression, if it can be created, that the two governments are acting in concert, would have a most disastrous effect in the countries of the Entente Allies, the very result most desired in Berlin, as has been repeatedly pointed out in these dispatches.

Secondly, the spectacle is presented of the United States and Germany acting in partnership for peace, when as a matter of fact the note of the President had for its purpose, as The Christian Science Monitor has been told, the end of a war and of conditions that are drawing this Government into conflict with Germany.

It is pointed out that it is the duty of newspaper readers, in view of the work that is being directed from Washington, to make the public believe that the Administration and Germany are working hand in hand, to keep their thought clear on the point in question.

The President himself made it plain in his note that his action was entirely independent of any other movement, and it is his desire that it should not be confounded in any way with the Berlin proposals of Dec. 12.

HIGH PROFITS DISCLOSED IN SALES OF COAL

Good Grounds Found, Investigators Report, for Assumption That They Are Due to Illegal Acts by Dealers

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Federal food and coal price investigators have uncovered leads which indicate illegal manipulation, George W. Anderson, special assistant attorney-general, announced this afternoon, after meeting the district attorneys from all Atlantic states.

"We have already good grounds for suspecting that prevailing high prices, particularly in coal, are due to illegal acts," he said. "The failure of coal dealers to put consignments of coal on the market as rapidly as possible is suspicious, in view of prevailing prices. We have discovered that dealers in some instances are making as high as $150 profit on each carload of coal."

Toledo Grocers Indicted

Merchants Charged With Fixing Excessive Price for Butter

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

TOLEDO, O.—Charged with combining unlawfully in restraint of trade to fix a uniform and excessive price for butter, nine Toledo grocers have been named in indictments by a grand jury in Common Pleas Court here. All are members of the Retail Grocers and Butchers Association of Toledo, and all are prominent merchants. The men are: William Post, Charles A. Billat, G. H. Bankey, Charles Delbecq, Joseph Sturtz, C. W. Scholz, Allen C. Willard, John K. Ulmer and H. C. Simonds.

The indictments resulted from an investigation of an accusation made by a large manufacturing concern which claimed that wholesale grocers and butchers refused to sell butter to the company, which operates a grocery and restaurant in connection with its plant. The complaining company was thus unable, it is alleged, to obtain supply for its welfare department for employees and was compelled to order goods in Detroit and elsewhere.

The plan of the company was to sell at cost to employees plus the actual expense of running the department.

Food Investigators Confer

NEW YORK, N. Y.—An important conference between the 13 United States district attorneys in the states of Maryland, Delaware, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, New York, Massachusetts and Rhode Island is being held here today to discuss the investigations they are conducting into the recent rise in the price of food and fuel. Announcement of the conference was made by District Attorney George W. Anderson of Boston, in general charge of the Federal food and fuel inquiry.

GERMAN STAND ON TERMS NOW THE QUESTION

Belief in Washington Is That Confidential Statement May Be Forthcoming to Show Good Faith of Empire

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Whether Germany, in her anxiety to bring about an end of the war and the relief of the economic pressure that is being felt by the masses in all parts of the Central Empires, will make known the terms asked by the President in his note, on which a conference might be possible, is the question of the hour.

It is considered that, if the proposal of Dec. 12 was made in good faith, the mere matter of a statement of terms, at least confidentially to the United States for transmission to the Entente Allies, will not stand in the way. It appears to all students of the situation that the entire problem at this moment hangs on this single point.

The President made it clear in his note, a message that confessedly was intended to bring about an end of the conflict and an end of submarine warfare, that has been drawing this nation nearer to the brink of war. Mr. Lloyd George, speaking for the British millions, made that a condition of consideration of a me ting.

The Tsar asked: "Who dares to think that he who brought about war shall have it in his power to conclude war at any time he likes?" But it is considered that if the proposed peace terms should include the evacuation of conquered territory, including Poland and Serbia, even the Tsar might change his view.

So that, from every point of view, the one question now is terms. It is made plain that the President in his note and Mr. Lloyd George in his speech, neither said nor implied that these terms should be stated publicly. It is taken as a matter of course that the confidential statement of terms would be satisfactory to all concerned and that this fact is as well known in Berlin as it is here.

Responsible officials of the State Department were asked yesterday whether a supplementary note to the German reply had come or whether Ambassador Gerard had sent any word that a confidential communication might be forthcoming. It was denied that the department had received any information other than the official text of the reply which was given out at noon.

Explanation is given that, if the German Government should come forward with a statement of its proposed terms and in part at least comply with the request in the President's note, which is quite ignored in the reply, it would then remain for this Government to convey them to the Entente Allies. On this basis it appears that the question of a peace conference now is clearly resting on the action of the Central Powers, and not upon the Entente.

The reply of Berlin as it stands is far from satisfactory, it is made quite evident in Administration circles. The failure to state proposed terms and the proposal to defer until after the war even a discussion of plans for permanent peace are not considered to point strongly towards the accomplishment of the President's purpose of ending the war in order to remove the submarine crisis. In other words, in the absence of terms the situation remains today the same as it was before the President's note was sent.

The interest of the Administration is not confined alone to the purpose of bringing about an end of hostilities for its own protection in the diplomatic controversy as it stands today. The past is written. It begins with the Lusitania and ends with the Arabia. The Sussex pledge is a part of the history. It is known by some Administration officials that, if the peace proposals come to naught, a return to ruthless sea warfare on a scale that might include ships carrying the Stars and Stripes might be expected, with the cry from the Central Powers, "The responsibility is not on us; they would not make peace."

The President is devoting his thought, whether wisely or unwisely the future is to determine, to the one object of keeping his country at peace and seeking to avoid the pitfalls of acts that will leave a lasting bitterness against this country in any of the European nations. He has been represented in the present negotiations as being in exactly the same situation of a man who sees two of his neighbors throwing stones at each other. He is the friend of both, but some of the stones these two neighbors are casting, come into the yard of the innocent neighbor and hit his children. He protests and the neighbor who threw the stones into the yard promises to be more careful. But still they come and the offender says it was a mistake. But even while he protests that it was a mistake, almost exhausted he gathers more stones while shouting to his adversary, "Let's quit."

It is the accumulation of more submarines by Germany and the possible eventualities that may follow the failure of the peace proposals that concern the Administration.

Austria Sends Note

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Austria's reply to President Wilson's peace note was received late yesterday. It is sub-

stantially the same as Germany's. The text follows:

"Aide memoire—In reply to the aide memoire communicated on the 22d instant by His Excellency the American Ambassador containing the proposals of the President of the United States of America for an exchange of views among the powers at present at war for the eventual establishment of peace, the Imperial and Royal Government desires particularly to point out that in considering the noble proposal of the President, it is guided by the same spirit of amity and complacence as finds expression therein.

"The President desires to establish a basis for a lasting peace without wishing to indicate the ways and means. The Imperial and Royal Government considers a direct exchange of views among the belligerents to be the most suitable way of attaining this end. Adverting to its declaration of the 12th inst. in which it announced its readiness to enter into peace negotiations, it now has the honor to propose that representatives of the belligerent powers convene at an early date at some place on neutral ground.

"The Imperial and Royal Government likewise concurs in the opinion of the President that only after the termination of the present war will it be possible to undertake the great and desirable work of prevention of future wars. At an appropriate time it will be willing to cooperate with the United States of America for the realization of this noble aim."

Turkish Peace Reply

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The State Department has received from the Turkish Government its peace proposal. It differs little in form from those of the other allies of the Central Powers.

BERLIN'S NEXT MOVE IF PEACE MEASURE FAILS

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ground cannot be ascribed to obtuseness. Germany's affectation of misunderstanding will mislead nobody. The original German note and the present reply to President Wilson have the common object of throwing upon the Entente the onus of rejecting ostensibly genuine advances. The Allies must see that they do not promote the success of that transparent maneuver by the adoption of a purely negative or intransigeant attitude. Our right course is not to repel advances, but to state our terms when the challenger to negotiations has stated hers.

The Daily Chronicle says: The point on which most stress is laid in President Wilson's note is entirely ignored in the German reply. For all its studied politeness, there is implied therein the rejection in advance of any offer of mediation by America.

The Manchester Guardian, taking the point of view that Germany has rejected the proposals made in the American note, says that President Wilson's proposal, instead of being "the outcome of a dark German scheme" is so embarrassing to Germany that it is evaded altogether in the reply, which recurs instead to the proposal Germany herself had made, which the Allies already had rejected.

British denunciation of the note is clearly superfluous, the Guardian continues. The task of our Foreign Office will be very much lightened if Germany refuses to carry her definition any further, or even to reply to the general statements made on our behalf. It is clear we on our side can go no farther for the time being. President Wilson by the issue of his note has cleared his conscience, and if Germany now resumes, or, rather, increases submarine "frightfulness" so as to strain her relations with the United States, the President will at any rate stand before the people as one who did his utmost to avert catastrophe by an effort to reestablish peace.

The Guardian also takes the ground that the German reply hints that the proposal to establish a league to insure peace after the present war will not constitute an item in peace negotiations, and adds:

We are inclined to infer that unless Germany is prepared to go much further this first chapter of peace negotiations is closed. Germany attempted to figure in the role of a magnanimous victor, but a magnanimous victor ought not to appear on the stage in a palpable state of hunger.

The Allies took the measure of her proposals without difficulty, and the President brought it to the test of definition.

We shall have no conference for the present, nor even any formal negotiations, but the word peace for two or three weeks has been in every one's mouth, and in no country can men speak of peace without raising an atmosphere of longing.

Comment on Reply

PARIS, France (Friday)—The morning newspapers of yesterday were unanimous in pronouncing the German answer to President Wilson's note to the belligerents a polite refusal to comply with his proposals.

"Germany," says the Matin, "intentionally reverses the terms of President Wilson's note and requests representatives of the nations at war to seat themselves at a conference table, and talk at random, without knowing what they intend to say. She knew the Allies will never make peace on the terms which she at present is disposed to offer, but during the period of temporary slackening in hostilities she will be able to obtain fresh supplies while secretly planning new military operations, just as she prepared for mobilization during the diplomatic conversations of July, 1914.

"While giving satisfaction to the United States by a clear explanation of our duties it behooves us now more than ever to keep close watch on the movements of the enemy at an hour when he is attempting to hoodwink us."

The Petit Parisien says: "The reply of Germany and Austria-Hungary is not a direct, loyal answer to the American proposal. It is only a hypocritical expedient. President Wilson asks the belligerents to state their conditions. The Central Powers ignore this and simply offer a conference without any preliminaries. That is a trap in which they very naively thought to catch the Allies.

"One understands the haste with which they replied without waiting for the concerted note of the Allies, which it is a pity was not sent earlier. President Wilson asked for guarantees for the maintenance of lasting peace. Berlin and Vienna postponed their explanations until later. The President of the United States can in no way declare himself satisfied. As for the Allies, their reply to the Washington Cabinet is made much easier."

Stephen Pichon writes in the Petit Journal:

"The American note, regarding the inspiration of which we are as yet not sufficiently enlightened, has at least had the merit of unmasking a German maneuver. That is a self-evident truth which we formulated here from the very first. It is now fully proved that it is that. It would suffice for neutrals to ask Germany for the details of the peace she wishes to conclude to make it impossible for her to furnish them."

In the Figaro, Alfred Capus says: "Germany in her answer to President Wilson proposes a meeting of delegates at a neutral city. That city, if it was specified would remain forever famous as the scene of the greatest trap in history. France, not to speak of our allies, would come out the vassal of her adversaries of today, and so many prodigious sacrifices, so much glory won in marvelous battles, would have served only to make of us a subject and a fallen people."

"Germany," says the Temps, "invites her adversaries to a conference without making to them any disclosure of what she proposes to say until their delegates surround the green cloth."

The Temps then attacks in detail what it terms the systematic mendacity of Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg respecting the origin of the war, and alleges that he changed the date of the note of Count von Berchtold, former Austrian Foreign Minister, of which the Chancellor spoke recently in the Reichstag. The newspaper asserts that while Count von Bernstorff says one thing in the United States, Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg says another in Germany and expresses the hope that Washington will now be able to measure the sincerity of the German Government's declaration.

"Germany desires peace, that is evident," continues the Temps, "but it will be a German peace which she will tear from her adversaries by a ruse, not having had the power to conquer it by force. That is the significance of the maneuver which outlines itself more clearly every day."

La Liberte remarks that Germany received the American note Dec. 22 and that her reply had already left Berlin the 26th.

"Never in the exchange of communications with the Government at Washington," says La Liberte, "has Wilhelmstrasse shown such celerity. In the period of the torpedoing of the Lusitania Germany allowed entire months to pass without communicating to Mr. Wilson explanations embarrassing and belated. The German note is silent on the essential point; it evades that entirely. Our enemy declines to unmask her batteries. The trap is more evident than ever, but the Allies will not be caught."

Austria's Reply to Berne

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

VIENNA, Austria (Friday)—A message states that the Austrian Foreign Minister has handed the Swiss Minister a reply to the Swiss Government's note regarding peace negotiations.

Bulgaria's Answer

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

SOFIA, Bulgaria (Friday)—A message states that the Bulgarian Minister at Berne has received instructions to hand to the Swiss Federal Council Bulgaria's reply to the Swiss note regarding peace. The reply, it is stated, is identical with that given by other powers of the Quadruple Alliance.

CROPS IN ENGLAND AND WALES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—A preliminary statement showing the estimated total produce and yield per acre of the potato and root crops in England and Wales in the year 1916, with comparisons for 1915, and the average yield, per acre, of the 10 years 1906-15, has been published by the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries. The average yield of potatoes in England and Wales is estimated at 5.85 tons per acre, or just one-third of a ton below the yeild of 1915 and the 10 years' average; with a somewhat reduced acreage, the total production of 2,500,000 tons is about 350,000 tons less than last year, but only 180,000 tons below the average. Turnips and swedes have produced almost 13,000,000 tons, which is nearly 1,200,000 tons more than in 1915; the yield per acre (13.93) is about 1¼ tons more than in 1915, four-fifths of a ton above the average, and the best yield since 1910. Mangolds, on a considerably reduced acreage, gave about 500,000 tons less than last year; but the yield per acre is also the largest since 1910, being half a ton per acre better than last year, and one-fifth of a ton above the average.

PROFESSOR TAFT TO SPEAK

PEABODY, Mass. — Prof. William Howard Taft will address the Peabody Woman's Club on "The Signs of the Times" at the annual guest night of the club to be held in the Town Hall on the evening of Jan. 11.

OFFICIAL NEWS OF THE WAR FROM CAPITALS

(Continued from page one)

night and pushed beyond Rimnik Sarat.

At the same time further to the southeast, German and Austro-Hungarian troops pierced strongly intrenched Russian lines. They repulsed here also violent counter-attacks made upon their flank and advanced fighting in a northeasterly direction. Our opponents again in this defeat suffered heavy sanguinary losses.

Yesterday 3000 prisoners and 22 machine guns were brought in as booty. The number of prisoners made by the Ninth Army in engagements near Rimnik Sarat forms a total of 10,220 Russians.

In Dobrudja, Bulgarian and Turkish troops succeeded in throwing the Russians from fortified height positions east of Matchin.

Western front: Isolated sections of the Flanders front and the Somme salient were temporarily under strong artillery fire.

The activity of the aerial forces was of the liveliest sort. Our opponents in aerial engagements or through the operations of our defensive aircraft lost eight airplanes.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Friday)—The official communication from British headquarters issued last night says:

After a heavy bombardment three parties of the enemy forces attempted early this morning to raid our trenches northwest of Gommecourt. Two of the parties were driven back by our fire before reaching our trenches; the third reached the trenches, but was immediately ejected.

During the night the enemy troops fired a great number of gas shells at places behind our front line in the neighborhood of Arras and west and northwest of Lens.

There was considerable artillery activity today on both sides in the Somme area and the Ypres sector.

A number of fights in the air took place yesterday. Three hostile machines were destroyed. Three others were driven down in a damaged conditon.

Another official communication issued last evening says:

On Tuesday a squadron of naval airplanes bombarded enemy camps at Galata, on the Gallipoli peninsula, with successful results.

On Wednesday a squadron of seaplanes attacked and destroyed the Chicaldar bridge, 18 miles east of Adana (Asia Minor).

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

PARIS, France (Friday)—The official statement from the War Office last night on the campaign in France reads:

On the left bank of the Meuse during the day our opponents' artillery, energetically counter-shelled by us, violently bombarded our positions on the front of Le Mort Homme and Hill 304.

In Lorraine we carried out a surprise attack on a trench north of Badonviller, taking two machine guns. The cannonade was intermittent on the rest of the front.

Belgian communication: Reciprocal bombardments took place this afternoon in the regions of Dixmude and Hetsas.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

PETROGRAD, Russia (Friday)—An official statement issued by the War Office yesterday reads:

Our opponents' heavy howitzer batteries are bombarding sectors of our front in the region east of Zarkuv, in the neighborhood of Peniski (south of Brody), where our trenches are damaged in places, and also the sectors of Garbuwzov, Gukalovtze forest and Augustofka.

On the River Narayuvka, a tributary of the Zlota Lipa our scouts crossed to the western bank in the neighborhood of the village of Svisteliniki and, having driven away the enemy patrol guard, carried back to our bank materials for constructing barbed wire entanglements.

Attempts of our opponents to cross the River Dniester southeast of Galitch near Simikovtze, were checked by our fire.

Attacks by our opponents south of the Danube were repulsed with great losses. West of Vizir Slavnoe British armored motor cars took part. The commander of the British armored motor car detachment was wounded on Tuesday. On Wednesday he again directed the operations of his detachment and put his adversaries to flight.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

ROME, Italy (Friday) — Weather conditions having improved, the artillery on both sides was more active along the whole front and particularly on the Carso. During the night in the area south of Monte Faiti our troops occupied a "dolina" or hollow by surprise, about 200 meters in front of their line.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

SOFIA, Bulgaria (Friday)—In the Dobrudja, enemy monitors bombarded the towns of Isaccea and Mahmudia. The fourth Breslau division, after an extremely obstinate and desperate fight, captured Tailor crest and closely pursuing the retreating enemy forces emerged from the forest south of Lunkavitza. In the course of recent fighting this brave division has taken 1250 Russian prisoners and captured four machine guns and over 2500 rifles.

PRUSSIAN DIET HAS DEBATE ON POLISH QUESTION

Question Gives Rise to Plain Speaking on Part of Polish and Socialist Speakers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN, Germany—As already reported by cable, the Conservatives, supported by the National Liberals, insisted upon forcing a debate upon the Polish settlement in the Prussian Diet, despite the warning uttered in almost every other quarter that to do so would only provoke counter declarations better left unspoken. That warning proved to be fully justified, for the debate provoked Polish and Socialist utterances by no means pleasant to German ears, and the general verdict of both the Government and the moderate press afterwards was that the discussion had been regrettable in every way.

The resolution brought forward by the Conservative-National Liberal coalition upon which the debate turned complained that an independent Kingdom of Poland had been created without opportunity having been given the Diet to express its opinion of a step which affected the most vital interests of the Prussian State. It further declared that the House expected permanent and effective military, economic, and general political guarantees to be secured for Germany in the final settlement regarding the new Kingdom, and proclaimed that the attitude of the House towards any political steps that might be taken affecting the interests of "Polish-speaking Prussians" would depend entirely on the course of developments. It proclaimed that from the outset, however, the House was opposed to any adjustment of domestic political conditions in the eastern provinces of Prussia likely to endanger the German character of districts inextricably bound up with the Prussian State and vital to its existence and prestige.

Speeches in the Prussian Diet, in contradistinction very often to those in the Reichstag, are notoriously brief, and on the occasion in question also the speakers confined themselves to more or less formal declarations. Herr von Heydebrand, the Conservative leader, did little more than emphasize the various points of the resolution, the reasons for introducing which, he said, could not be given in view of the existing circumstances. The Independent Conservative and National Liberal speakers followed his example, except that they both intimated that they would be willing to contemplate a revision of the anti-Polish code after the conclusion of peace "on the basis of the experiences of the war." The Center and Progressive spokesmen, however, both called for the reform of the code, and the former deplored the debate as wholly unnecessary. Herr von Löbell, the Prussian Minister of the Interior, meanwhile had taken an early opportunity to reply to the resolution with the argument already put forward in the Government press, that both it and the ensuing discussion were really entirely unnecessary, inasmuch as the Government was just as intent upon preserving German interests as ever the Conservatives themselves could be. That it had achieved its purpose was confirmed by the way the Polish legions had fought on the side of the Central Powers, and would be further confirmed when fresh battalions of Polish volunteers were formed, he maintained. As for the Poles in Prussia he must refrain, he remarked, from outlining any definite policy regarding them for the present, but declared that the attitude of the Government towards them would be one of benevolence, and that they must be content with this assurance until such time as it was possible to solve carefully and thoroughly the problems involved.

Despite these and other conciliatory remarks, however, the unfortunate impression produced by the action of the Conservative-National Liberal coalition was evident when Herr Styczynski, the Polish spokesman, rose to speak. The Poles, he said, were fully aware of the importance of an event which was calculated to decide not only the fate of the Polish nation, but also its relation to the German people; also they fully realized their responsibility, and could only have wished that others had done the same, as, had they done so, the present resolution would perhaps never have been brought forward. As it was, they refused to be responsible for the consequences of the discussion thereon. Continuing, he said that the Poles, despite separation, had never lost the sense of national homogeneity, and had fought a hard fight for national freedom. The persistent violation of the rights of peoples to national freedom, he added, had been one of the causes of the war, and he hoped the lesson would not have been in vain. The recognition of a Polish State was one step towards acknowledging the necessity for and justice of such national freedom, and it was on this ground that the Poles were grateful for the imperial manifesto. The many fears expressed among them, however, that only a portion of the Polish nation was acquiring national freedom, and that merely nominal, was fully borne out by the resolution before the House, and by the comments thereon, both of which the speaker considered provocative, and against which he entered a solemn protest.

Owing to the fact that it is the Socialist minority which has the upper hand of its colleagues of the majority in the Prussian Diet, the House also had to listen to some very plain speaking from that quarter. Herr Ströbel, one of the Vorwärts editors who was recently dismissed by the party executive, protested against the fact that the Reichstag had not been consulted with regard to the Polish settlement, and therefore welcomed the present debate. Political questions, he went on, were not a matter of tactics; their effect must be considered before action was taken. The proclamation of a Polish State was an act of pure autocracy which should not have been possible to a people politically mature, and of which perhaps even the Russian Duma would not have been guilty. A very different estimate prevailed abroad of the dignity and duties of the representatives of the people from that held in Germany. The action taken, he continued, constituted the settlement of a very important part of the aims of the war, and that without the promised reference to the country beforehand. Meanwhile, an act of liberation which bound the Poles to Germany in a military, economic, and political sense, was no liberation at all, and his party, he said, looked to Germany to respect, as she had promised to do, the international law which prohibited compulsory recruiting in occupied territory.

As for the proposers of the motion before the House, they were offering the Prussian Poles the hand of reconciliation on condition that they ceased to feel themselves Poles, and reconciliation was impossible in such circumstances. What the speaker's party demanded was the creation of an independent Kingdom of Poland, while the Poles demanded an undivided and democratic Poland, and with that the Warsaw proclamation had nothing to do. All it had done was to impart increased bitterness to the war, whereas the aim of the Socialist Party was peace without annexation, by means of peaceful agreement.

Herr Ströbel was proceeding to develop this theme when he was called to order by the president. The greatest commotion had prevailed throughout the House during his speech, and it culminated in an altercation between himself and the Minister for the Interior, who declared that such views should never have found utterance in a German Parliament, and that the people would be revolted by them. Herr Ströbel invited him to test the attitude of the people, and declared that he would not fear its verdict.

Finally, the resolution was carried by 180 votes to 104 with three abstentions.

BROTHERHOODS REFER QUESTION TO MEMBERSHIP

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The entire situation raised by the Adamson Eight-Hour Law and the test case now in the Supreme Court will be outlined to the members of the four railroad brotherhoods in a special circular to be issued soon. Announcement of the intention to take the entire question back to the brotherhood members was made following a secret conference of leaders. The statement was signed by Acting President Sheppard of the railway conductors; W. G. Lee, president of the trainmen; W. F. Stone, chief of the locomotive engineers, and W. S. Carter, president of the brotherhood of firemen. It is as follows:

"While meeting with President Wilson last August at his insistence, our committeemen waived their request for time and a half overtime, which was fully 50 per cent of their original demand, and accepted his proposition, which was: Concession of eight-hour day; postponement of the other demands as to payment for overtime, and the other proposals of the railway managers, until experience had fully disclosed the consequences of the eight-hour day. In the meantime, the constitution, by authority of the Congress, of a commission or body of men, appointed by the President, to observe, investigate and record upon these consequences, without recommendation. Then such action upon the fact as the parties to the present controversy may think best.

"Our men believed in so doing they would secure the eight-hour basis they had won. But the enactment of the Adamson Eight-Hour Law, effective Jan. 1, 1917, made it necessary for them to wait patiently until that time, to find later that the railroad companies instituted injunction proceedings against the Government enforcement of the eight-hour law.

"At this time the entire matter is in litigation, such litigation making it impossible for the single committee appointed by the President as provided for in the law to proceed with their investigation as of Jan. 1.

"The probability of additional litigation being commenced by the railroads, even though the law is declared constitutional by the Supreme Court, will seriously affect such investigation; in fact, can and will delay the investigation until the commission cannot make its investigation as the law contemplates, thereby defeating the intent of the law and at the same time postponing the benefits furnished by the law which will unquestionably meet with general dissatisfaction among the membership of the railroad organizations. The entire situation is to be placed before the membership in a special circular."

LATEST FIGURES ON JAPANESE SHIPPING

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TOKIO, Japan—According to the latest returns of the Ministry of Communications, Japanese ships of 1000 tons or more running on the irregular lines were at the end of November 317 in number, with a total displacement of 830,709. Of these ships, 85 are used by shipowners and 232 chartered by others, including 49 chartered by foreign firms. Ten of these ships are engaged on the European line, 33 on the North American, five on the South American, 11 on the Australian, 27 on the Indian, 12 on the South Seas and one on the South African, while the remainder, 218, are running in domestic waters.

Compared with October, ships of the coasting lines shows an increase of five in number, while those on the ocean-going lines decreased by four.

OPPORTUNITIES IN RUSSIA FOR BRITISH CAPITAL

Leslie Urquhart, in Lecture at English Gathering, Tells of Empire's Vast Resources Now Awaiting Development

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—A paper on the "Economic Development of Russia" was recently read before the Royal Society of Arts by Mr. Leslie Urquhart. The paper covered a wide field and surveyed the Russian internal and external financial position, the industrial resources of the Russian Empire and the readiest means of developing those resources.

On the subject of the financial position, Mr. Urquhart said there was a large trade balance on the wrong side, which, for 1914, amounted to £14,000,000; while in 1915 this had risen to £66,000,000. He estimated that should the war last another year the war would be not less than £95,000,000 per annum. In his opinion Russia's only remedy for this was to increase exports generally, to increase to the maximum the value of her exported products; to export, not crude, but high-priced manufactured or semi-manufactured articles; and further, in order to keep her gold in the country, to purchase nothing from abroad which she could produce at home. This policy, he said, which is undoubtedly the policy of the nation and the Government today, and is urgently called for by the necessities of the nation, will, if carried through without delay, create in a very short time a flow of gold into the country, will gradually liquidate the paper currency and reinstate the gold currency and will restore the international or purchasing value of the rouble to its normal rate.

Discussing Russia's natural wealth Mr. Urquhart said: Russian agriculture in all its branches was in the primitive state. It lacked organization and modern appliances. The Russian peasant produced almost exclusively wheat. Having exhausted his field, he did not go over to more intensive cultivation by fertilizing the soil, but thanks to the plenitude of virgin land, moved from the exhausted position to new areas where land was free and arable. Over 86 per cent of the population lived on the land. The total area of the Empire was some 8,600,000 square miles, and the land under cultivation in European Russia was capable of very much greater productivity, while in Asia the Empire possessed almost unlimited areas ready for cultivation. This, after all, was the sound fundamental position of the Russian Empire as a great potential producer of foodstuffs.

Timber occupied the second place of importance in the natural resources of the Russian Empire, and second place after wheat in value of exports, having increased from a total of £6,500,000 in 1905 to £16,500,000 in 1913. Notwithstanding this rapid increase the exploitation of the forests in Russia was still on a primitive basis. Russian forests constituted the principal source from which the various European countries would draw to cover their ever-increasing requirements of timber. Russia's future policy would be directed to the construction of extensive enterprises in North Russia, the discontinuance of the export of timber surrogated to Germany for the production of wood pulp required in the manufacture of paper, and the conversion of this in Russia.

Until quite recently Russia had done little or nothing towards the promotion of railways or utilization of waterways for the exploitation of her great timber resources of the north. In the whole of Northern Russia there had hitherto been only one railroad that connected the railway systems of the Empire with the Polar Sea (Vologda-Archangel) and this railroad led into the port of Archangel. Being cut off from Western Europe, owing to the closing of the Dardanelles and the Baltic, Russia hurriedly commenced the construction of a railway from Petrozavodsk, near Petrograd, to the new port of Alexandrovsk, in the Mourman Gulf. The new port was open to shipping all the year round, was accessible to the largest ocean-going ships, was the nearest to the United Kingdom, was near an open seaway, and was nowhere shut in as her other ports are.

This new railway route, with its open-sea passage, opened a new page in the history of the exploitation of the north of Russia and Siberia on the one hand, and the connection between Russia and Britain on the other. In order to realize the importance of the new northern railways in the exploitation of the northern forests it was only necessary to state that if the exploitation of the forests of the Archangel and Vologda governments which would be opened up by these railways were brought into line with the average of the rest of European Russia and the income was taken on the very lowest normal Russian rate of 3s. 6d. per acre, the Goverament treasury would receive from the exploitation of the forests of these two governments alone a net yearly revenue of £26,000,000, instead of only £516,631, which was all that the Government realized in 1913.

The extension of the railway system was considered to be a question which must not be delayed. It was officially estimated that at least 4000 miles must alone be constructed every year to cover the average 3 per cent yearly growth of traffic on the railway systems. The Government had already approved and authorized a large program entailing the immediate construction of some 30,000 miles of new railways of national importance, and the construction of many more thousands of miles was under consideration. An issue of railway bonds to the value of £35,000,000 made in Russia in October last was subscribed for by the public four times over.

With the above-mentioned railway construction in view will come an enormous demand for iron and steel, and after the war such demand would be far beyond the present productive capacity of the country. The mineral wealth of the Russian Empire was recognized today as offering enormous possibilities. There was hardly a mineral or metal known in the mining world today that the great eastern empire could not produce; and yet these untold riches were lying almost untouched; and instead of being able to supply her own industries and those of the world, there was hardly any of her abounding metals and minerals, with the exception of petroleum, manganese, salt and platinum, which Russia, the owner of this vast wealth, had not to import for its requirements. Want of means of communication, want of railways and means of transport was solely responsible for this. Mr. Urquhart concluded with an appeal for British capital for the development of Russian resources.

WOMAN ASSISTANT ATTORNEY-GENERAL

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

CHICAGO, Ill.—Illinois will have its first and the nation's second woman assistant Attorney-General, it became known here Thursday, on announcement by Attorney-General-elect E. J. Brundage of the forthcoming appointment of Miss Jeanette Bates of Ardmore. Miss Bates has been village attorney of Ardmore since the incorporation of the village. She will be assigned to prosecute violators of the State factory inspection laws.

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BILL ON WORKS OF ART BEFORE HOUSE OF LORDS

New Measure Aims at Enlarging Powers of Authorities Regarding Sale and Loan of Pictures — Has Second Reading

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WESTMINSTER, England A bill lately read a second time in the House of Lords, which has caused much comment both in England and abroad, aimed at enlarging the powers conferred upon the authorities of the British National Gallery under the acts of 1856, when England was perhaps the chief purchaser of works of art, and the act of 1883, with regard to the sale and loan of pictures.

Lord D'Abernon, who moved the second reading, said the bill had been prepared in order to deal with a new situation, created or accentuated by the war, which would last long after the war had come to an end. The authorities of the National Gallery had abnormal needs, and disposed of less than normal resources. The great English private collections, which had long been the admiration and envy of the world were rapidly being emptied of their chief treasures by the enormous fortunes made in the United States. The trustees felt bound to take measures to retain in Britain a small proportion of the pictures which had been so long identified with England, the loss of which would, in all civilized countries, be regarded as conveying with it some sense of loss of prestige, if not of positive disaster.

Even the most undisputed masterpieces were beyond hope of salvation unless the trustees had some extension of their existing powers, because the prices now offered for works of the first class were out of all proportion to the funds the trustees had at their disposal, less than £5000 a year, whereas the current price for a masterpiece appeared to be £100,000.

The national collections were almost oversupplied with the works of certain masters who were imperfectly represented elsewhere. Out of 23,000 works of art, oil paintings, watercolors and sketches which the gallery possessed, 20,000 were by Turner and 3000 by all other artists of all schools. The national collections would not be sensibly impaired if, out of such an enormous collection as this, a certain number of examples were sold and funds provided thereby by which the trustees could save for the nation masterpieces of which the national collection stood badly in need.

On the other hand, there were many great masters whose work was now insufficiently represented, or was wholly wanting to the gallery. In the latter class he cited, among the Italian school, Cimabue, Giotto, Masolino, Giorgone and Tiepolo. In the Dutch school, they lacked a first-class example of Vermeer of Delft, and they had nothing at all of Lucas van Leyden or Adrian Brouwer. In the Flemish school, they badly needed Jerome Bosch, Roger Van der Weyden and Jordaens. The whole French school from the Fifteenth to the Nineteenth Century was practically unrepresented except by Claude and Poussin. As for the English school, their deficiencies were now beginning to be realized. The Tudor period was practically ignored, and the gaps in the representation of the Eighteenth Century had been a frequent and justified cause of comment. It might be asked why the acquisition of further masterpieces was necessary. The reason was that the National Gallery—almost the youngest of the great galleries of the world—had attained its unique position by concentrating its attention upon masterpieces. If the masterpieces were secured, private benefactions in time would fill the gaps.

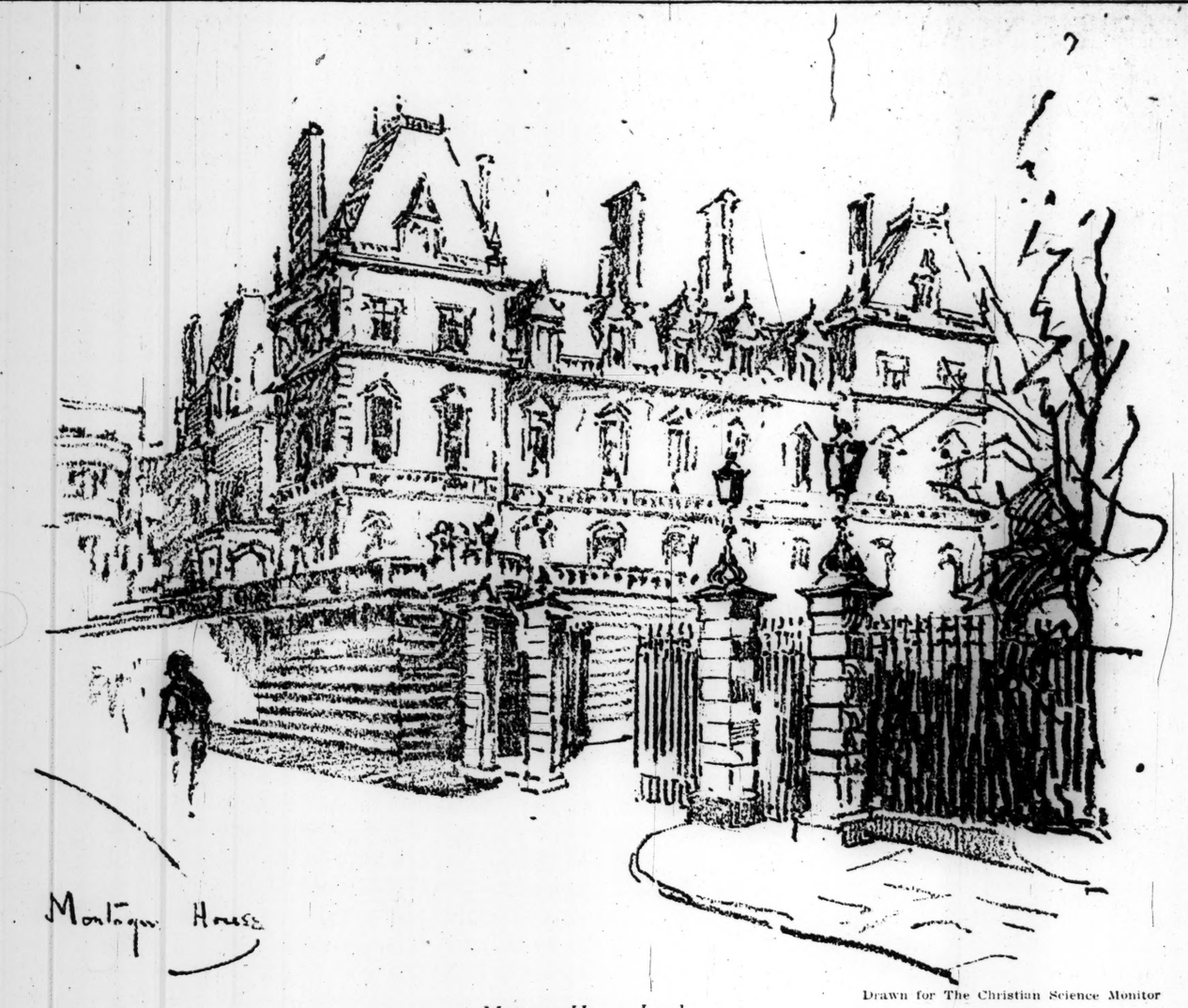
It might be urged against the purchase of masterpieces that prices were inflated. That objection could not be pressed in the case of this bill, because in effect the action contemplated amounted to little more than exchange. In the last analysis, it was exchange and nothing else which was arrived at. None of the great masterpieces in the gallery stood in any danger or could in any way be affected by the passage of the bill. An adequate safeguard was provided against any possible abuse of the powers asked for by the trustees. No work could be sold or exchanged, if so few as two out of 10 trustees and the director objected. The loss of any work of real importance and interest was thus rendered impossible. Again, all receipts from sales must be paid into the exchequer, and they were earmarked for the purchase of works of art.

The bill had also an aspect that might be termed "imperial and international." Hitherto the trustees had no powers either to lend to the colonies examples of masters redundantly represented here, nor had they been able by way of exchange loans, to obtain for their collection works which could be obtained in no other way. For example, they badly needed specimens of certain periods of French art. France was equally short of fine examples of the great English masters. An exchange of loans, more or less prolonged, would benefit both nations. Informal proposals on this point had already been received, and showed that the French authorities were in entire sympathy with the proposal. The trustees had long had evidence of the desire of public galleries in the dominions to receive on loan, from time to time, examples of masters amply or redundantly represented in the National Gallery.

Hitherto the trustees had been compelled by the existing acts to refuse all such applications. The bill was designed to allow the trustees rather greater freedom than had hitherto been the case with regard to works of art bequeathed or presented to the gallery which, by testamentary or other restrictions placed upon the gifts, were less useful to the public than they ought to be. It was clearly in the national interest that the term of these restrictions should not be unduly prolonged. An endeavor was made in the bill to strike the happy medium between the interests of the gallery on the one hand, and the great respect which was due to the wishes of a donor or testator on the other. Unfortunately, he knew only too well how imminent the danger was of masterpieces identified with England for generations leaving the country and how essential it was that this bill should become law at the earliest possible date.

After various criticisms of the bill had been made, Lord Lansdowne, on behalf of the Government, said the bill was the outcome of a committee of the trustees of the National Gallery which had exhaustively considered the whole question. As to the argument that the bill was likely to be a precursor of other legislation which might injure the interests of private owners of pictures, he thought the bill, if it had any effect in that direction, was an antidote to the bane which they apprehended.

Unless there was some such measure as this, they might have a demand for measures preventing private owners from disposing of their works of art. The committee had considered that question and decided that such legislation would effect a great injustice to private owners. There were only two ways in which the exodus from this country of works of great masters could be stopped. One was that the annual grant should be largely increased, which it would be idle to expect in the present conditions, and the other was the method proposed in the bill. There were limitations in the bill in regard to pictures which had been bequeathed, which could not be sold for 25 years after the date of the gift. Even then the sale could not be allowed, except after a special meeting of the trustees, and there was the "blocking" clause by which three members and the director could stop such a sale altogether. He predicted that if the bill became law, no work of art, which could really be called a capital work of art, was at all likely to be disposed of by sale. An overwhelming case had been shown that some extension of the discretion now allowed to the trustees was absolutely necessary.



Montagu House

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

Montagu House, London

INDIA'S RAILWAY EARNINGS

By The Christian Science Monitor special correspondent in India

CALCUTTA, India — Statistics recently issued display a remarkable increase in the earnings of Indian railways during the period April 1 to Oct. 21, 1916, over the corresponding period of last year, the value of the revenue from increased traffic being 344 lakhs of rupees higher this year than last year. Towards this result the Great Indian Peninsula Railway with 69 lakhs, the Bengal Nagpur Railway with 48 lakhs, the Madras & Southern Mahratta Railway with 41 lakhs, the East Indian Railway with 33 lakhs, the North-Western and Bombay-Baroda with 23 lakhs each, and the South Indian Railway with 15 lakhs, are the principal contributors. This phenomenon is, of course, susceptible of a perfectly simple explanation, being due, as has already been indicated, to the shortage of freight, which has thrown an enormous quantity of extra work upon the railways. The fact that the Great Indian Peninsula is the chief contributor to the increase affords proof of the abnormal conditions which are responsible for the difference.

FRANCE SAVES MOROCCO FROM TRIBAL ATTACKS

French General's Campaign on Frontiers Prevents Hostile Bands From Making Inroads —Need for War Material

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, France—In a letter published in the Journal des Débats, M. Raymond Koechlin gives a description of the campaign which General Lyautey is conducting against the hostile tribes on the frontiers of Morocco. The masterly way in which, at the outbreak of war, he dealt with the situation, cutting short the German intrigues in the country by the wholesale arrest and deportation of the Austro-Germans in Morocco, M. Koechlin says, is already well known; but the Germans, removed from the interior, have not ceased to stir up the tribes on the frontiers in the north and east, and in the south the unsubdued tribes in the Atlas Mountains have taken up arms once more under the direction of German officers. In spite of the fact that this border fighting has been going on incessantly since the beginning of the war the enemy have never been able to break through the rampart formed by the protecting troops, and the internal organization and development of the country have progressed without hindrance. This fact is all the more remarkable because, on the declaration of war, Morocco sent to France almost the whole of the army which had been engaged in penetrating the Atlas Mountains, retaining only a few regiments for her own defense, supported by French Territorial troops. General Lyautey, however, rose to the occasion, and without asking for more men from France, and accepting the exchange of experienced officers accustomed to the ways of the natives for newcomers, has dealt most successfully with the situation. The Territorials have been stationed in the interior, where they lead much the same sort of life as at the depots in France. Besides acting as police they render many services to the Government, the need for which has arisen owing to the departure of many natives to the factories in France.

Military stations have been set up all along the frontier. Some of these are only small forts where a few companies are sufficient to hold in check the Berbers of the mountains, but at other more important points, where the tribes are more hostile, several battalions have been stationed ready to advance at any moment. The knowledge that a good-sized force is keeping guard not far away acts successfully as a check on the activity of the tribes. The well organized intelligence department gives warning of any signs of agitation, and a column is then sent out, its advance alone often proving sufficient to disperse the gathering of the tribesmen. If a raid has been made on one of the loyal tribes, the seizure of their own land and cattle left by the raiders on their retreat into the mountains, and the holding of it as a pledge, is often enough to bring them to reason and secure the restoration of their plunder without recourse being had to force. When, however, it is not merely a matter of plundering raids, but of hostile attacks by an enemy instructed in the methods of modern warfare by the Germans, it is found necessary to resort to force. There are certain unconquered tribes in the Atlas Mountains, continues M. Koechlin, whose gatherings can easily be dispersed, and with whom General Lyautey has no wish to fight, but these have been stirred up by the Germans, who have paid them considerable sums of money, and their frequent attacks have to be repelled. When this has been done it is found necessary to set up advance posts some way in the interior of their territory. Posts such as these help to minimize the fighting and to establish the security of the frontier.

There is no question at the present moment of multiplying these posts or of undertaking a thorough pacification of the Atlas, a task which must be left till after the war. The present policy consists of isolating these tribes and so putting an end to the German intrigues. Force of arms is not resorted to except when temporization appears to be dangerous. A visit to these stations, says M. Koechlin, gives some idea of the conditions under which this frontier warfare is being conducted. The camp at Ito, for instance, which, at a height of 1800 meters, dominated the middle Atlas region for a radius of 20 miles, has been abandoned, and another one established 30 kilometers further inland at the entrance to the forest of cedars and evergreen oaks which in this region cover the whole mountain.

In a few weeks a regular military town was established within a protecting wall, with wooden houses, water supply and kitchen gardens—the Roman legions could hardly have done better. On the route between Fez and Taza the old outposts do not call for so much activity, though constant watchfulness is required of the troops there. The outposts in the south on the confines of the desert are very much isolated. Convoys of provisions go out to them only three or four times a year, and these and the stalls set up by Greeks who follow the troops with their wares are their only resources. When warning is given of trouble among the tribes, these men have to set out for the mountains, marching sometimes 60 kilometers in 24 hours, and exposed not only to shell fire but also to fire from men in ambush.

Perhaps, writes M. Koechlin, this daily struggle is not sufficiently understood in France. It is well known that everything is going well in Morocco, but the constant efforts of General Lyautey and his soldiers to resist the pressure from the mountains is very little realized by the nation, which is occupied with heroism nearer home. Sometimes even surprise is shown at this effort, and people ask why troops should be sent to Morocco, when they are needed elsewhere, and why there has been talk of sending motor cars and aeroplanes. M. Koechlin points out that any slackening of efforts in Morocco would make itself felt in Algeria, Tunis and Egypt, and that in order to achieve success, the handful of men at the foot of the Atlas Mountains must be supported by war material. The unexpected arrival by motor of a battalion of troops at the review held in Fez recently by General Lyautey made a great impression upon the wondering natives, and aeroplanes even of an old design might complete the lesson. The letter concludes with the hope that the French nation will give its support to General Lyautey and help to facilitate his work and that of his helpers.

SHIPPING CONTROL COMMITTEE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—The Prime Minister has appointed Sir Kenneth Anderson, K. C. M. G., to be a member of the Shipping Control Committee.

MONTAGU HOUSE IS COMMANDEERED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—Montagu House has been commandeered by the Government to serve as an extension of the Ministry of Munitions.

Montagu House passed by inheritance from the Montagus into the family of the Duke of Buccleuch, who is the present owner. Among the art treasures which have had to be moved to make room for Government offices is the famous collection of Van Dyck's which passed in the Seventeenth Century from the possession of Sir Peter Lely into that of Ralph, Duke of Montagu. The collection of miniatures, with its priceless Holbeins, now on view at the Victoria and Albert Museum, also form part of the treasures of a house which greatly contributed to the reputation of Whitehall as a center of art in the Eighteenth Century. It was at that time that many of the most valuable pictures and exquisite examples of the furniture of the period were added to the collection. Mary, Duchess of Montagu, and her husband, George Brudenell, Earl Cardigan, were both art devotees and it is thought not unlikely that they also started the collection of miniatures. Opposite the Montagu House of the Eighteenth Century, in what is now Richmond Terrace, stood Richmond House, in the long gallery of which Charles, third Duke of Richmond, opened a school of art. During his grand tour of the Continent, this English enthusiast gathered together a number of casts of the famous statues, the Venus de Medici, the Gladiator, the Dancing Faun and others, and on his return to England issued an invitation to all young artists to come to Richmond House and study art there. The school was provided with two masters, Cipriani and Wilton, and it is interesting to find Cosway, the miniaturist, among the pupils. William Parry, a favorite of Sir Joshua Reynolds in after years, also studied there and he is said to have made a sketch of the Whitehall School with a number of portraits of his contemporaries; unfortunately there is no trace of it. Almost as totally forgotten as the School of Art at Richmond House is the Museum of Sculpture and Art of the Duchess of Portland, although for several years it contained the famous vase brought by Sir William Hamilton from the Barberini Palace in Rome.

There is a Canaletto among the Montagu House pictures which shows Whitehall with the Holbein gateway, Inigo Jones' Banqueting House, and the steeple of St. Martin's Church. The old gateway had not been demolished and its bricks given to the mending of the high roads when Canaletto visited London. It still stood a quaint monument to the great painter whom Henry VIII attached to his court at Whitehall, after having seen Holbein's pictures ranged for the royal inspection in a room of Sir Thomas More's house in Chelsea. The miniature of Holbein by himself, the gem of the collection now at the Victoria and Albert, was painted when Hans Holbein had ceased to be a member of the King's household. He was at the time, 1543, a resident in the parish of St. Andrew's Undershaft. There is nothing left of the Whitehall of the Tudors and of the Eighteenth Century but the name, and those memories which the art of a Holbein and a Canaletto serve so marvellously to recall. Perhaps the commandeering of Montagu House by the Government will allow of the miniatures remaining at the Victoria and Albert to the end of the war. It may, perhaps, even lead to a public exhibition of the Van Dycks'

SOCIAL SERVICE CONGRESSES ARE HELD IN CANADA

Political Patronage Denounced—Immigration and Rural Problems Are Considered

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO, Ont.—The community spirit was greatly in evidence in the series of Social Service Congresses just held in Calgary, Regina and Winnipeg. Indeed the community spirit seems to have the entire West in its grip. The Rev. Dr. Pidgeon, the Rev. Dr. Shearer and the Rev. Dr. Moore, president and secretaries, respectively, of the Social Service Council of Canada, have just returned from these congresses, and report them as most successful from every point of view.

In Calgary the Government of Alberta was represented by four delegates; in Regina the Government of Saskatchewan was represented by three members, with a similar representation from Manitoba at Winnipeg, each of whom gave most valuable contributions to the discussions. In each of the three Provinces the Lieutenant-Governor presided at at least one of the meetings. Churches, labor organizations, the W. C. T. U., Women's Councils and other societies were represented in large numbers.

Political patronage was soundly denounced, by the various speakers, Manitoba and British Columbia both pledging its abolition in those provinces, while Alberta and Saskatchewan, raised the whole issue and declared their intention of agitating for Government action in the matter. Immigration, rural problems, labor questions and social evils in various forms, needs of children and after-the-war social reforms were also earnestly considered.

Manitoba is endeavoring, in some of its districts, to make the school a social center by offering teachers and their families a house and ten acres of land, the land to be worked by the boys under the teacher's supervision, and the work in the house to be done by the girls under the direction of the teacher's wife, as part of their training. The value of such a procedure, especially where non-English-speaking immigrants are numerous, it was argued, would be beyond estimation. During the winter similar Congresses will be held in British Columbia and the Eastern provinces.

VENEZUELAN SUGAR OPPORTUNITIES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Homer Brett, American Consul at La Guaira, who was in this city recently, believes there is an opening for American investments in Venezuelan sugar projects. The sugar industry during the past year has been one of the most profitable in Venezuela, he says. The crops are large and the high prices have encouraged development. Several American firms are operating sugar mills there, and Mr. Brett advises Americans to secure contracts for the materials and transportation before opening mills.

Mr. Brett points out that the imports of Venezuela from the United States have about doubled in the past year, while the exports have remained about the same as the preceding year. Mr. Brett regrets that American merchants have not availed themselves of the parcel post service to the same extent that exporters from other countries have.

SMITH-LEVER LAW AS HELP TO NEGROES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

ATLANTA, Ga.—The solution of the problem growing ut of the recent general exodus of Negroes from the southern to the northern states is to be found in the application of the purposes and provisions of the Smith-Lever law to the end that diversified farming may more generally be practiced throughout the South, according to P. C. Parks, director of agriculture at the Agricultural and Mechanical College for Negroes at Normal, Ala. On a recent visit to Atlanta, Mr. Parks said: "I feel that the white people here have an opportunity to serve in a concrete way the better thinking Negroes in their efforts to quiet this spirit of unrest. The Smith-Lever law furnishes a means of State supervision over rural operations and demonstration work, and its aim is to make each community self-supporting."

IMPROVEMENTS ON THE OHIO RIVER

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

LOUISVILLE, Ky.—The report of Brig.-Gen. W. M. Black, chief of the Board of Army Engineers, covering the year to June 30, 1916, and relating to work done in the general plan of creating a nine-foot stage in the Ohio River says there were completed and in operation at that date 16 locks and dams, in addition to the old locks at Louisville, built many years ago, but still in use. Work on 29 locks and dams is more than 40 per cent complete; work on four others is progressing satisfactorily and there remain five on which work has not started. Plans of the board provide for the completion of the work in 1922. There will then be created slack water extending down stream far enough to permit of the navigation of the Ohio and Mississippi rivers throughout the year.

TOWN BONDS SEEN AS SIGN OF PROSPERITY

Competition of Big Cities Prods Small Communities to Civic Improvements to Keep Youths at Home

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LINCOLN, Neb.—Prosperity in the West is manifesting itself in a new and unusual form. Investment bankers and brokers say that every "high grass" town in the State is offering for sale bonds for municipal improvements of a varied character. Towns of 300 and 400 inhabitants are putting in their own water-works systems, sewage systems, laying out parks, erecting town halls and building new school houses.

Aside from the fact that the people of the towns have the money and are willing to pay for what they want, the chief reason assigned for this development of civic pride and spirit is a desire to contest the competition of the big cities. This competition has been as brisk in recent years between the small town and the cities as has been the contest between the towns and the rural districts.

The small towns are largely drained of their men, only those remaining who inherit profitable businesses, or are in line to inherit them, and those who perform the artisan work of the place. Education is a fetish with western farmers, and when they get enough to retire on they look for a town or city in which to educate their children. The larger cities have been getting the bulk of these immigrants. Now the small towns are offering them the same comforts and educational facilities as the big towns.

The brokers say that in spite of the great increase in volume of municipal and school bonds, the demand for them is greater than the supply. The chief buying demand comes from wealthy men who desire to invest more of their surplus, and want these bonds because the income tax law does not require them to be reported for taxation.

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BOSTON PAYROLL SYSTEM ENTAILS MUCH CHECKING

This Week's Payments to Employees of the City, the Last of Present Year, Will Amount to Approximately $200,000

This week's payroll for the city of Boston, the last of the year 1916, will be close to $200,000. Today the Auditing Department is busy finishing the preliminary work and the 10,000 individuals who are carried on the weekly payrolls of the city will begin to draw their money. The payroll for the week of Nov. 30 was $223,633.31, for the week of Dec. 7 it was $205,858.78, for Dec. 14 $205,422.11 and for Dec. 22 it was $196,857.57. The monthly payroll which was paid before the holidays by order of the City Council amounted to $505,436.63.

The total payroll of the city of Boston for November, consisting of four weekly and one monthly payroll, amounted to $1,528,865.29.

The 10,000 odd individuals who draw their salaries weekly from the city treasurer or the various paymasters of the city are employed in the school, police, fire, public works, buildings, library, park and recreation and a score of other departments of the city service. In addition to the employees of the regular city departments there are the employees of the Transit Commission and many of the county employees.

The payrolls of the city are made up in the offices of the various departments, and after being approved by the commissioners or superintendents of the departments, are sent to the offices of the city auditor. In this department the various payrolls are verified, care being taken to see that the computations are correct, that the salary or wage is the one properly established either by law or by the approval of the Mayor, that there are sufficient funds in the department appropriation to meet the expenditure, and, under the segregated or itemized budget, that they are charged against the proper items.

The ordinances provide that the payrolls be made for the week ending Thursday night, and within 48 hours thereafter they shall be sent to the City Auditor. As a matter of fact the payrolls are usually in the auditor's office on Friday of each week, with very few exceptions, and are ready for payment on Saturday.

When the payrolls have been examined and found to be correct, they are passed over to clerks from the office of the State Civil Service Commission, who go to the auditor's office every Friday afternoon. These clerks attach a certificate to the back of each payroll, to the effect that each employee whose name appears on it, is employed in compliance with the civil service regulations, and is therefore entitled to the amount of compensation set against his name.

With the civil service certificate attached, the payrolls are then passed to the City Auditor, or in his absence to the Assistant City Auditor, who personally stamps his approval on each payroll. They are then sent to the Treasury Department, and are ready for payment by the paymasters.

The total amount of each payroll is entered in the payroll draft book, under each appropriation; the total amount of each appropriation is also shown, and, finally, the total amount of the entire weekly payroll. This book is passed to the City Auditor, who personally writes his approval on it, and it is then sent to the Mayor, who also approves it for payment, after which it is sent to the Treasurer's office.

A ticket or check is made out for the amount of each payroll and, after being compared with the amount on the draft book, is stamped with the auditor's signature, and then forwarded to the city treasurer. This ticket or check is the treasurer's authority to pay out the money.

The treasurer's clerks compare the amounts on payrolls with the draft book, and also with the checks. In this way there is a very complete system of checking and in this way the interests of the city are safeguarded.

The city is divided into districts and there is a paymaster for each district. The paymaster finds from his payrolls how much money he will need to pay the employees at work in his district, and he draws this money from the city treasury, giving his receipt therefore. For this money the paymaster is held strictly accountable. If he should overpay any person, he is held responsible to the city for the amount of money overpaid. Such a sum comes out of the paymaster's pocket and the city is not affected. If the paymaster should happen to underpay any person, he will be immediately informed of that fact.

The paymasters do not hand over the money to the employees of the city in pay envelopes, as some people believe, but the money is counted out in plain sight of every one and passed over the counter without any covering. This makes it easy to understand why the paymasters are usually correct in their count and why there are so few changes to be made in the payrolls disbursed each week in the city. The entire transaction being made in public and with so few handlings of the money mistakes are rare indeed, and when made are readily detected and remedied at once.

After the payrolls are all paid, they are returned to the auditor's office, where they are filed away and kept. The city auditor does not destroy these rolls and so Boston today has tons of payrolls of former years stored away in the vaults under the City Hall and the City Hall Annex with other records. There are about 300 payrolls every week to be handled and many of these rolls consist of several sheets of paper each. Ten clerks are kept busy all day every Friday attending to nothing else than payroll work.

PEOPLE IN THE NEWS

Col. Wilfrid William Ashley, M. P., who put forward an important resolution relating to compensation for submarine damage, at a recent meeting of the British Navy League, has been a member of Parliament in the Conservative interest for the Blackpool Division since 1906. Educated at Harrow and Magdalen College, Oxford, Mr. Ashley served in the Ayreshire Militia from 1886 to 1889; in the Grenadier Guards from 1889 to 1898, and in the Hampshire Militia from 1899 to 1903. During the present war he has commanded the 20th Battalion King's Liverpool Regiment. Colonel Ashley has traveled extensively in Africa and in America. He was Conservative Whip from 1911 to 1913.

Howard Crosby Butler, a professor in Princeton University, who is in charge of excavations in Sardis, Asia Minor, announces that this interesting piece of archæological investigation will be continued, notwithstanding general troubled conditions in Asia Minor. Professor Butler has gone far enough with his digging to know that all the claims of scholarship and historical research respecting his capital city need the further illumination which he and his party can give by bringing to light spoil as valuable as that already unearthed; and he is further encouraged to proceed by the hope that he may come upon the wealth of Crœsus, King of Lydia, who dwelt in Sardis. Professor Butler is a Princeton A. B., and a Columbia Graduate School of Architecture specialist. Turning to ancient art and archæology, he studied in Rome and in Athens, in the American schools of classical studies; and then he joined the Princeton faculty.

John Louis Nuelsen, resident near Zurich, Switzerland, and bishop of the Methodist Episcopal Church in charge of its work in Continental Europe, is about to be visited by Bishop William F. Anderson, of the same denomination, in order that charges of pro-German partisan conduct against Bishop Nuelsen may be investigated and dealt with. Bishop Nuelsen is a native of Zurich, and had his early education in Germany. Arriving in the United States in 1886, he finally settled on the ministry as his calling, and, after studying at Central Wesleyan College and at Drew Theological Seminary, he returned to Germany and studied at Berlin and at Halle. His service in the pastorate was not long, as, in 1890, he joined the faculty of St. Paul's College in Minnesota, and later taught at Methodist colleges and divinity schools in Warrenton, Mo., and in Berea, O. In 1908 he was elected a bishop, and in 1912 was stationed in Europe. He has been a prolific writer of religious literature, and as editor of periodicals designed especially to meet the needs of German Methodists in the United States and in Europe.

Calvin Thomas, head of the department of Germanic languages in Columbia University, New York City, is acting as chairman of a committee which has been organized to increase the study of the German language in higher institutions of learning in the United States. The committee is now negotiating with not less than 23 such colleges or universities. Professor Thomas is a native of Michigan, who after graduating from the State university and teaching the classics for a season, turned to Leipzig to specialize in philology. Returning to the University of Michigan in 1878, he became an instructor in German, and rose to the rank of professor of Germanic literature and languages. He held that post until in 1896, when he was summoned to Columbia University to fill a similar chair. He has been prominent in the modern languages association; has been a prolific writer for the technical and general press; and a maker of textbooks. In 1909 he sent forth an anthology of German literature. Since the war opened he has written somewhat for the press, defending Germany's policy and methods.

Robert De Courcy Ward of Harvard University, who recently argued in a striking way for strict exclusion of all migration to the United States following the war, is a climatologist of repute, with European as well as American renown. He has been conspicuous for some years among the academic advocates of immigration restriction, and his latest plea, before the American Genetic Society, but confirms earlier utterances, although, of course, reenforced by what seem to him the obvious lessons of the war. Professor Ward is a native Bostonian, and is a member of one of the older families. Upon graduation from Harvard he continued his studies of meteorology in the graduate school, and then joined the faculty, first as a teacher of physical geography, then of meteorology, and then of climatology. In 1910 he became a full professor. He has written much on technical subjects, and is a member of learned societies at home and abroad.

SPECIE IN JAPAN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TOKIO, Japan—The accumulated specie of Japan on Nov. 20 was calculated to be 695,000,000 yen and now the report of the Department of Agriculture and Commerce shows the amount has reached 706,000,000 yen. Of this amount the Government owns 250,000,000 yen, and the Bank of Japan 456,000,000 yen. The amount in the country is estimated at 230,000,000 and that abroad at 476,000,000 yen.

RATE INCREASE PROPOSED

SACRAMENTO, Cal.—An increase in subscription and advertising rates as a means of fighting the high cost of news print paper is favored by members of the California Press Association, according to a report made by a special commission of the association.

MAYOR SEEKS COOPERATION IN MAKING BUDGET

Boston Chief Executive Says Members of Finance Commission and the City Council Have Promised to Meet With Him

Constructive work in the preparation of the budget of expenditures for next year and cooperation between the executive, legislative and supervisional departments of the city of Boston are sought by Mayor Curley. Late yesterday afternoon the Mayor declared that he expects the Finance Commission and the members of the City Council to confer with him in the preparation of the advance sheets of the forthcoming city budget. He said he hoped by this means to have the work on the budget concluded much more quickly than had been the case in other years.

The Mayor said that members of the Finance Commission and City Council had promised to meet with him and go over the budget in a preliminary survey, and to come together on many questions which, he continued, formerly had had to be threshed out in executive committee or in the columns of the newspapers to the detriment of the city.

That the Finance Commission could help him much more in the cause of good government by laboring with him in the preparation of contracts, in the work of framing the budget, and in many other matters of public concern is the attitude of Mayor Curley. He has referred to the law under which the Finance Commission is conducted to prove that it was organized to assist the executive as well as legislative branches of the city government.

Foresight, the Mayor insists, instead of aftersight, is what the city needs in its work and he declared last night that he was hoping for better things this year because the Finance Commission and the council had promised to help in the preparation of the budget and give their recommendations while the instrument is in course of construction. Later, after the Mayor had read a letter sent by John C. L. Dowling, counsel of the Finance Commission, to different departments in City Hall in connection with the preparation of the budget, he wrote and made public a communication to the members of the Finance Commission. In this communication, the Mayor said:

"If my memory serves me correctly, at a conference held some four months ago, the question of joint action by the finance commission and the mayor in the matter of the preparation of the budget for the various city departments was agreed upon. It would appear from a reading of the circular letter sent out by your department to city department heads that the only purpose which should be served by the finance commission is that of aiding the city council at the expense of the chief executive.

"I have always believed that the finance commission was organized for the purpose of safeguarding public money and not for the sole purpose, as set forth in the communication, of securing information to be supplied the city council in order to make more difficult the work of the chief executive."

One of the departments to receive the letter from the Finance Commission's counsel was the building department. Commisioner O'Hearn said he wished the Finance Commission would be more forehanded and give him and his assistants their advice before the building department budget was prepared in form for the Mayor's scrutiny. He declared that he would be glad to listen to advice on matters relating to his department and that he was ready to explain the demands of the Building Department and just why it needed the money he was asking for next year. He said he believed that more good could be accomplished for the city if the finance commission would help the department heads before they produced their budgets rather than pursue a policy of criticism after the schedules of expenses for the coming year had been prepared. Mr. O'Hearn said that it would prove a great saving of time, if nothing more.

The Finance Commission counsel wrote the following letter to several of the department chiefs of the city yesterday. It was this letter to which the Mayor objected:

"The Finance Commission has begun its study of the budget for your department for the year 1917-18 and in order to inform correctly the City Council of the needs of your department for the coming year, it will be necessary to receive from you a detailed statement setting forth the reasons for your requests under each item of the segregated budget.

"Will you kindly, therefore, send to the Finance Commission as soon as possible a full statement explaining the amounts requested for the new year. This statement should be in as great detail as possible. Yours truly,

"JOHN C. L. DOWLING, Counsel."

While he was discussing the budget last night and his efforts to secure constructive work in anticipation and do away with the old-time policy of conducting a campaign of criticism, Mayor Curley announced that he expected to include in the new budget increases in salaries for many employees. He said this rearrangement of compensation would come through the work he was having done toward the standardization of city employees' salaries. He said he did not know what the council would have to say about the proposed salary raises, but that they were in the nature of a first step toward systematic reclassification of positions and compensations for city employees.

The Mayor announced that among the raises he will include will be probationary firemen from $720 to $900 a year, reserve men from $2 a day to $2.50, provision for one day off in eight for the policemen, $10 a week for scrub women and $1800 a year maximum for city inspectors. He plans to have most of the increases become effective June 1, to simplify the bookkeeping. The reason advanced by the Mayor for the increases is the increase in the cost of general necessities. He pointed out that many manufacturing firms have granted salary raises to their employees.

CLAYTON ACT IS DESCRIBED BEFORE BOSTON CITY CLUB

Gilbert H. Montague of New York Says Much Confusion Arisen Over Interpretation

Business men are awaiting with considerable interest the interpretation by the Supreme Court of certain phrases in the Clayton Act, chiefly the one which reads "substantially lessen competition or tend to create a monopoly," according to Gilbert H. Montague of New York, who last night addressed the members of the Boston City Club on "The Federal Trade Commission and the Clayton Act."

Mr. Montague told of the confusion which has arisen over the construction of the various provisions of the Clayton Act and its similarity to the Sherman Antitrust Act. He referred to the recommendations of the Federal Reserve Board, which were enacted into legislation by Congress last spring, by which the provisions of the Clayton Act regarding interlocking directorships in banks were modified. In his opinion similar modifications should be made in the provisions relating to interlocking directorships in industrial corporations.

The personnel of the present Federal Trade Commission was praised by Mr. Montague, but the methods of procedure adopted by the commission in conducting cases met with his disfavor. On this point he said:

"A striking peculiarity of the commission's procedure is that instead of sitting, as a disinterested tribunal, to hear two contending parties submit proofs and make argument before it in respect of the issue in litigation, the commission itself is always the complainant, the commission's own counsel conducts the proceeding for the commission as complainant, and yet the commission sits as the tribunal to determine the merits of its own complaint, the value of the proofs that its own economic and legal staff submit to it in support of its own complaint and the validity of the contentions which its own counsel argue in opposition to the proofs and argument submitted in his own defense by the party complained of."

EXPERIMENT IN DRAMATICS TRIED IN WEST NEWTON

An interesting experiment in dramatics is being worked out by Mrs. Mary P. Converse of West Newton, Mass. The purpose of the experiment is to show what people can do in their homes for the entertainment of the community, children as well as grown-ups. In working this out, Mrs. Converse has turned her own home temporarily into a little theater by throwing together two large connecting rooms, using part of one for the stage, and the remaining space for an audience hall.

By utilizing window seats and putting in as close together as possible many long planks on large blocks of wood it has been possible to provide room for an audience of considerable size. Draw curtains have been hung in front of the stage, and immediately back of these are the double sliding doors which separate the rooms; these doors are drawn together between scenes, so that changes in setting may be made without disturbing the audience. A place for the "orchestra," in this instance composed of a string quartet, members of the Boston Symphony Orchestra who play under the direction of Malcolm Lang, has been reserved back of the curtains at one side of the stage. Here, too, is the piano. The program presented in this improvised theater consists of three parts, illustrated wonder songs, the words and music by Mrs. Converse, the illustrations by Georges Musaphia; the "Andante Cantabile" from Tschaikowsky's string quartet, op. 11, and a "Dream of Christmas," a musical fantasy in three scenes, by Mrs. Converse. The wonder songs are sung by a group of girls called the "Just Helpers Club"; the second number is played by the string quartet; and the musical fantasy is presented by little girls and older girls, Mrs. Converse taking the part of the mother as well as singing the songs which she has woven into the fantasy.

The story told in the play is suited to the holiday season. It is designed to show that greater than any tangible gift is the gift of love, which is the most wonderful gift of all. This theme is presented so simply and clearly that even little boys and girls are able to grasp it, and so one of the three performances has been especially for them. The other two have been given in the evening for adults, and the whole experiment as so far tried has been so successful that its further development seems most promising.

KHAKI FOR SOLDIERS ONLY

HALIFAX, N. S.—Children may not wear khaki clothing in this city. An order just issued from the military headquarters forbids any person wearing suits which resemble the uniforms of soldiers. The ruling is explained as aimed at the practice of dressing children in khaki.

Bargain in Waists

Two Hundred and Twenty Waists at

5.50 and 7.50

The values are from eight to fifteen dollars

ALL ON SALE

Saturday

A New York manufacturer of very fine waists, having assembled a number he deemed advisable to close out, came over to Boston to sell them. Before showing them to anyone else, early Thursday morning he telephoned to Chandler & Co. that they could have them at a very low figure—he showed the samples and they were taken at once.

The waists arrived only this morning and the entire assortment, comprising two hundred and twenty waists, will be placed on separate tables in the waist department as a special bargain for Saturday. They probably will not last through the day. All sizes from 34 to 44, but of course not all sizes in every style.

There is a great range—there are suit colors, combinations with light colors, flesh and white—and the quality of materials, Georgettes and laces, all through is excellent—in fact, they are very superior waists and very superior styles.

The Waists valued from 8.00 to 9.00 will be priced 5.50
The Waists valued from 10.00 to 15.00 will be priced 7.50

Also at the same time

Women's *Suits* Misses'

Formerly priced in regular stock at 25.00, 29.50, 35.00 up to 45.00

12.50 19.50 and 25.00

Nearly four hundred suits—they represent practically the balance of suits for women and misses remaining on hand—There are all sizes in the offering, but not all sizes in each style—the color range is excellent, and there is a splendid variety of models.

Tremont St. Near West — Chandler & Co. — Tremont St. Near West

PUPILS IN HIGH SCHOOLS DOUBLE IN FIFTEEN YEARS

Statistics now available at the offices of the State Board of Education indicate that high school attendance throughout the Commonwealth has doubled during the last 15 years. A comparison of certain totals of public school statistics for the State has been made with the corresponding totals for the year ending June 30, 1906. During this 10-year period the population, as shown by the State censuses of 1905 and 1915, increased 23 per cent, while the enrollment in the public schools, elementary and high combined, shows an increase of 19 per cent, and the average daily attendance in these schools 22 per cent. The increase in school enrollment and attendance is thus slightly less than the increase in population.

The increase in the number of pupils in the high schools, however, was 5 per cent. In fact, the number of pupils in public high schools doubled in the 15 years from 1885 to 1900, and doubled again in the 15-year period from 1900 to 1915. The public high school enrollment for the year ending June 30, 1916, was 88,240, as compared with 20,489 in 1885.

Statistics relating to the expenditures for the public schools for the various towns and cities, and for the State as a whole, for the year ending June 30, 1916, also have been compiled. The expenditures for public elementary schools, exclusive of the item of general control, have been tabulated this year for the first time, and amount to $34.62 for each pupil in the average membership. The expenditures for the support of public high schools, exclusive of general control, for each pupil in the average membership were $67.27, showing that the cost for elementary school support was about one-half the cost for high schools.

On the basis of the number enrolled in the public high schools, the expenditures for support, exclusive of general control, increased from $53.75 per pupil for the year ending June 30, 1906, to $62.23 for the year ending June 30, 1916, or an increase of 16 per cent.

The total expenditures for the support of public schools, including expenditures for ordinary repairs, increased from $13,994,206 for the year ending June 30, 1906, to $23,365,979 for the year ending June 30, 1916, or 67 per cent.

CLEANER TRAFFIC POLICY INDORSED

The Boston Elevated Railway's policy of preventing intoxicated persons from traveling on the cars of the company was indorsed last night by the members of Stationary Engineers Union 263, at a meeting at 995 Washington Street last night. During the discussion of the resolution on the question many incidents describing conditions imposed on patrons by intoxicated persons were related.

It was voted unanimously to send the resolution to President Matthew Brush, assuring him of the support of the union in this policy so that the traveling public may be protected from unnecessary annoyances.

NEW PARK ROAD PROPOSED

WAKEFIELD, Mass.—In order that this town may get the benefit of an appropriation made by the State in 1912 for a boulevard across the northerly end of Lake Quannapowitt, John J. Round, chairman of the selectmen, has proposed that Wakefield turn over to the care of the Metropolitan Park Department that part of Main Street, along the east shore of the lake, from the common northward, and that the $38,000 available be spent for macadamizing, widening and straightening the roadway and for additional improvements. The project to build a parkway across the marshy end of the lake has been all but abandoned.

CARPENTERS SEEK RAISE

SALEM, Mass.—The North Shore District Council of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners sent out notices yesterday to all contractors along the North Shore, from Salem to Gloucester, that on the termination of the present agreement, March 31, 1917, new terms would be demanded, principal among which will be a five-day week of eight hours a day or 40 hours for the week and an increase in pay from 50 cents an hour, which they now receive, to 60 cents.

EXETER TOWN AND ACADEMY GET FUND

EXETER, N. H.—Public bequests of $139,000 are included in the will of Dr. Abner L. Merrill, which was filed here. To the town of Exeter he has given $50,000 for the continuance of the Merrill free lecture couse, which he established in 1907, and to the town library $5000 is given for the purchase of new books.

Phillips Exeter Academy receives $11,000 for various purposes. Dr. Merrill, who was a graduate of the Academy, was a frequent benefactor of the school and with the filing of his will it became known that he gave the $50,000 fund for the Harlan P. Amen professorship, announced some time ago.

BOARD IS INQUIRING INTO COST OF FOOD

An investigation into the high cost of food is now being conducted by the special commission appointed by Governor McCall to investigate the high cost of living. Investigators for the commission have been supplying the commission with data for several days, said Robert Luce, former Lieutenant-Governor of Massachusetts, and a member of the commission, today. "We expect to have this investigation completed in a few days," he said. "We cannot tell the exact date because of the nature of the work. When we have finished we will report our findings to the Governor as we did on the coal situation this week."

LECTURES LECTURES

THE FIRST CHURCH OF CHRIST, SCIENTIST,
In Boston, Massachusetts, Announces

A Free Public Lecture on Christian Science

BY

JOHN W. DOORLY, C.S.B., of Leeds, England,
Member of the Board of Lecturership of The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Mass.

IN THE CHURCH EDIFICE
Falmouth and Norway Streets, Back Bay, Boston

THIS (Friday) EVENING, DECEMBER 29, 1916,
at Eight O'Clock

MERGER OF TWO STATE BOARDS IS TO BE PRESSED

Consolidation of Public Service and Gas and Electric Light Commissions Proposed in Bill to Enter the Legislature

State commissions are interested in many of the bills being filed for consideration by the Massachusetts Legislature of 1917, notably the measure filed yesterday by Representative J. Weston Allen of Newton to consolidate the Public Service Commission and the Board of Gas and Electric Light Commissioners.

Representative Allen believes that the passage of his bill would result in an annual saving of a substantial amount of money to the State, doing away with duplication of headquarters and office help, and at the same time will result in greater efficiency in the handling of problems which now come before the two boards separately.

If the bill became law the new board would consist of seven members, with salaries of $7500 for each, with the exception that the chairman would be paid $8000. The members of the board would serve for terms of seven years each. One member would act as secretary of the board. With the long tenure provided, Representative Allen believes the $7500 salary would attract the biggest men in the State.

The bill provides that the chairman of the board shall appoint four subboards, as follows:

The railroad board, with jurisdiction over all matters relating to steam railroads and steamships.

Street railway board, with jurisdiction over all matters relating to street and elevated railways and electric railroads.

Gas and electricity board, with jurisdiction over all matters relating to gas, electricity and water supply.

Telegraph and telephone board, with jurisdiction over all matters relating to telephone and telegraph.

Each subboard would consist of three members, which would make it necessary for each member of the full board, with the exception of the secretary, to serve on two subboards.

The Highway Commission is interested in the proposal of two leading automobile associations to renew their contest to have control of motor vehicles in Massachusetts taken from the Highway Commission and given to an independent department.

A bill was filed in the House yesterday to provide that the Governor shall appoint a citizen of the State as commissioner of vehicles, for a three-year term, beginning Sept. 1, 1917, at $5000 a year, the commissioner to have charge of all duties, powers and authority relating to motor vehicles, now vested in the Highway Commission.

The bill is filed on petition of the National Automobile Association and the Massachusetts division, New England department, National Highway Association. A similar bill failed of passage last year.

The annual report of the Homestead Commission covering the year ending Dec. 31, 1916, and filed with the Senate and House, renews the commission's recommendations of last year that an appropriation be set aside sufficient to allow an experiment in providing wholesome, low cost homesteads, comprising small houses and plots of ground, for laborers and others, in the suburbs of cities and towns.

The commission, according to the report, makes these recommendations on the basis that there are too few suitable dwellings for working people at moderate cost and that the State should experiment to determine the feasibility of building such houses. The recommendations call for an appropriation not to exceed $100,000. It is declared that $15 per month, or $2000 for a purchase price of the homesteads is the utmost that people who ought to be helped can afford to pay for shelter. It emphasizes the fact that the commission is not recommending that the Commonwealth enter the real estate business.

Development Policy Undefined

In order that time may be had in which to define a policy to govern the commission in future cases, the new Waterways Commission yesterday halted action upon petitions by the Merchants Terminal Company regarding its Mystic River property and the Springfield Gaslight Company for new construction in the Connecticut River.

The Merchants Terminal Company wanted permission to use the Mystic River channel opposite its plant to build a berthing place for vessels in connection with other developments contemplated. The Springfield Gaslight Company wanted permission to build a bulkhead on the West Springfield side of the river and fill in a large area. Officials of West Springfield and other parties opposed the petition.

Chairman John N. Cole pointed out that plans pertaining to the development of the Connecticut River as a commercial waterway have not been worked out and that certain plans are under consideration regarding the Mystic River development.

FORD HALL FORUM

Miss Margaret Slattery, a member of the Massachusetts State Board of Education and a prominent Sunday School field secretary, will speak on "The Making of Living and a Life," at the Ford Hall Forum meeting on Sunday evening. The mandolin club and orchestra of the Massachusetts Agricultural College will provide the music.

SECRECY IN U. S. FOREIGN AFFAIRS IS OBJECTED TO

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Three United States senators today attacked the recent handling of this country's international affairs as a reversion to secret diplomacy. They declared that not only have recent matters been hedged about with secrecy so far as the public is concerned, but even the Senate Foreign Relations Committee has not been given opportunity to know what is going on. The senators are Poindexter of Washington, Weeks of Massachusetts, and Sutherland of Utah.

"My understanding is that the present Administration has declared itself an ardent foe to secret diplomacy," said Senator Poindexter. "In practice, however, it has shown itself a past master in the art of mystery and concealment. There are veiled rumors of secret policies affecting the interests of the country which the President will commit us to without consulting us. There is even a debate of public men as to the ultimate extreme limits of the constitutional powers of the President to put aside the Monroe doctrine; for instance: To enter into a league of peace or agree to do so; or to commit the country to that policy without the advice and consent of the Senate."

"What is more important is that these great movements are taken without the advice and consent of public opinion, which is supposed to be the governing factor in a democracy such as this. It is far better that secret diplomacy, in so far as vital policies are concerned, should be done away with forever."

"I am at a loss to account for the secret moves being made by the Administration," said Senator Weeks. "It places the people in an embarrassing position. After a step is taken the people are compelled to support the President even though they may have different opinions concerning the matter."

"The President formerly conferred with the Committee on Foreign Relations on matters of this character," said Senator Sutherland.

RULES PROVIDE FOR DRAFT OF CITIZENS

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Every able-bodied male citizen of the United States between the ages of 18 and 45 years is held liable for service in the National Guard in war time, without further act of Congress, by War Department regulations for the government of the guard issued under the National Defense Act. In a circular prepared nearly two months ago, made public only Thursday, the militia bureau directs that where a National Guard regiment is called out for war service, a reserve training battalion to fill vacancies at the front shall be organized out of the National Guard reserve and by voluntary enlistment.

"If for any reason," the order continues, "there shall not be enough reservists or enough voluntary enlistments to organize or to keep the reserve battalions at prescribed strength, a sufficient number of the unorganized militia shall be drafted by the President to maintain such battalions or other lesser reserve unit at the prescribed strength."

GOVERNOR'S ADDRESS NEARLY COMPLETED

Governor McCall expects to have his inaugural address in the hands of the State printer by tomorrow night. The Governor is planning to attend the New York State inaugural exercises on New Year's day, when he will be the guest in Albany of Gov. Charles S. Whitman.

When asked to comment on the bill filed by Representative J. Weston Allen to consolidate the public service and the gas and eletric light commissions, the Governor said that he hadn't had an opportunity yet to read the bill. The Governor said he doubted an allegation that the Allen bill is a covert drive against the Gas Commission.

"I think the Gas Commission is a pretty good board," said the Governor. "The Public Service Commission has some good men on it."

KURSK SURVIVORS LAND IN NEW YORK

NEW YORK, N. Y.—One hundred and twenty-six women and children, survivors of the Russian-American steamer Kursk, which struck a mine off the Scottish coast Nov. 29, and was abandoned, were brought here today by the Red Star liner Lapland.

The survivors cleared up the apprehensions as to the missing vessel. When she was reported long overdue it was believed she had been taken over by the British admiralty by agreement with the Russian Government. The Lapland also brought five survivors of the Dutch steamer Strathalhym, sunk Dec. 10.

HOTEL GREETERS ELECT

The New England Hotel Greeters Association of New England held its sixth annual convention dinner at the Hotel Lenox last night. R. E. Gould of Claremont Junction, N. H., was elected president defeating C. J. Murphy of Manchester, N. H., by two votes. Thomas R. Brown of the Parker House was a close third. The other officers chosen were Harry H. Cooper of the United States Hotel, first vice-president; C. O. Foss of the Falmouth House, Portland, Me., second vice-president; George W. Githro, formerly of the Hotel Touraine, secretary and treasurer; Daniel C. Rhodes of the Commonwealth Hotel, sergeant-at-arms; Robert S. Gardner of the Touraine; L. D. Moulton of the Falmouth House, Portland, Me.; O. H. Johnson of Phelps Tavern, Litchfield, Conn.; J. J. Jennings of the Narragansett Hotel, Providence; H. W. Harpin of the Windsor Club Inn, Windsor, Vt., and J. F. Sullivan of the New Manchester House, Manchester, N. H., board of governors.

PLEA FOR NEW ALIEN STATION IN BOSTON REVIVED

Recommendation of U. S. Commissioner-General of Immigration Asks for an Increase in Limit of Cost of Structure

Condemnation of the present United States immigration station in Boston and recommendations for the construction of a new one, are embodied in the anual report of Anthony Caminetti, United States Commissioner-General of Immigration, copies of which were received here today.

Henry J. Skeffington, Commissioner of Immigration at Boston, is in favor of these steps. He says the present station is a disgrace to this port, which is considered the second in importance in the United States. He compares it to the well-equipped immigration stations at smaller Atlantic ports. Mr. Skeffington says he expects a great rush of immigration to the United States when the European war ends and he believes Boston should be equipped to handle the situation.

Speaking of the Boston station the report says: "The erection of the proposed station remains for the future. The Treasury Department has been endeavoring to secure an increase in the limit of cost, but without success, up to this time. It is again recommended that favorable action be taken upon the measure now pending before Congress for an increase in the limit of cost for the new station."

"Contrary to the general impression," says the report, "the reduction in immigration due to the European war has not caused a corresponding decrease in the work, the record for the year just closed showing a considerable increase in some branches of our business. Last year there was an increase of 40 per cent in the number of warrants of arrest as compared with the previous year of normal immigration conditions. This year an even larger number of warrants have been served. A similar expansion of business is noted in the field of investigations, the increase amounting to 50 per cent over the previous year.

"Figures show a decrease in the number of arrivals at all ports in this district excepting Providence, which shows an increase of more than 50 per cent. Of the 19,331 immigrants applying for admission at New England ports during the year, 19,056 were admitted. Although 4080 immigrants were held for boards of special inquiry after the first examination, but 275 were rejected—an average of 1½ per cent of those applying. In addition to these, 4704 returning hostlers were examined at Boston.

"A total of 524 seamen applied for admission, one of whom was rejected. Of this number, 504 came from the German steamers war-bound in Boston harbor, many of whom found occupation ashore through this office. Escaped seamen to the number of 204 are recorded for this district.

"Of the 53 stowaways who arrived in this district during the year, 29 were admitted and 24 deported. Several of the stowaways who were admitted were German soldiers who had escaped from prisons in France. They were found to be admissible and were discharged to the German Aid Society and easily found employment.

"Four immigrants escaped from vessels arriving at Boston during the year, two of whom were later apprehended, one of whom was admitted and the other deported. One Chinese seaman escaped at Portland, at which port 25 steamers arrived during the fiscal year with 538 Chinese seamen aboard."

With but two more days remaining in the calendar year, during which no passenger vessels are due in the New England district from transatlantic ports, immigration at this port for the year totaled 16,112 persons, compared to 11,249 for the year of 1915.

A grand total of 21,197 passengers arrived from oversea ports during 1916, including 507 saloon, 2423 cabin, 14,124 steerage, 91 stowaways, 4052 hostlers, while in 1915 there were 881 saloon, 2555 cabin, 8793 steerage, 37 stowaways and 3208 hostlers, a total of 15,940.

Local officials declare the increase partly due to the heavy influx of Greeks and others from Southern Europe, and the fact that the number of passenger vessels arriving at Providence, in the New England district, has increased considerably over last year.

LAMBDA CHI ALPHA FRATERNITY MEETS

Delegates from 29 colleges in practically every part of the United States are in Boston today at the annual convention of the Lambda Chi Alpha national fraternity in the Hotel Westminster. Business sessions are to be followed by a dinner tomorrow night when speeches will be made by various members. Bills presented by the chapters of the fraternity will be passed on today. This afternoon nominations for three national offices will be handed in and balloting started.

Registration was finished yesterday and in the afternoon and evening business sessions were held, during which officers for the national organization were elected. Last night the Boston Alumni Association gave a party to the delegates in the Copley-Plaza.

WHITFIELD TUCK A CANDIDATE

Whitfield Tuck of Winchester has announced his intention of taking out nomination papers for candidate-at-large to the constitutional convention.

STUDENTS HEAR MR. BRYAN TALK FOR PROHIBITION

(Continued from page one)

your influence within your party to put your party on the prohibition side in county, in state and in nation. If you are Republicans, work in the Republican party along the same lines. I need not advise those who belong to the Prohibition Party, because with them prohibition is the central and controlling plank."

The obligation of American colleges and universities to train the moral side of college students, along with the mental and physical, was the central theme of an address by President Edwin Erle Sparks of the Pennsylvania State College Thursday night. His subject was "Making the Entire Man," and his address was a demand for all-round student training. This training, he said, can no longer be given to the best advantage in the American home, owing to the forces of modern civilization which are effecting its disintegration. Nor can it be done with the best results in the public schools, where the students are immature.

"We must turn to the college," declared the Pennsylvania State president, "because each graduate is not only a factor in himself, but he will become a leader capable of influencing others. The day has passed when we can accept any instructor, no matter how much erudition he possesses, nor how deeply he has specialized in his subject, if he claims that his duty is fulfilled when he teaches the subject matter of his classroom. I do not mean that every teacher should turn preacher, but I do insist that the teacher has a moral obligation resting upon him, not only as to right living, but as to setting high ideals before his class as opportunity offers; of pointing a moral and adorning a tale which may lead to clean living, clean thinking and clean speaking.

"Let us then carry back to our institutions the demand for an all-round training; for making the entire man; for tutorial example as well as precept. The great work of prohibition, in whose name we are met, will be furthered with other reforms by this attitude. The colleges are the seeding ground of the future, and they must accept their obligation. The burden rests not only upon the sectarian institutions but upon those supported by public taxation. Their extraordinary growth at the present time makes them a powerful factor in the cause of temperance if they assume the task."

CINEMA COMMISSION APPOINTED IN BRITAIN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—The National Council of Public Morals, at the request of the Cinematograph Trade Council, has appointed a commission to inquire into the physical, social, educational and moral influences of the cinema, with special reference to young people.

The following have been invited to sit on the commission: The Bishop of Birmingham (president); Sir Edward W. Brabrook, C. B., chairman Child Study Society; Monsignor Canon W. F. Brown; Mr. T. P. O'Connor, M. P.; C. W. Crook, B. A., B. Sc., president National Union of Teachers; Sir W. F. Barrett, F. R. S.; Principal Alfred Garvie, M. A., D. D., New College, London; the Rabbi Prof. H. Collanez, M. A., D. Litt., representing Jewish community; Dr. C. W. Kimmins, M. A., H. M.'s Chief Inspector of Schools; Mr. W. Gavazzi King, secretary Cinematograph Exhibitors' Association; Sir John Kirk, J. P., director, Ragged School Union; Mr. Sidney Lamert, director and general manager, (London Film Company Limited); the Rev. F. B. Meyer, B. A., D. D., representing Free Church Council; Mr. A. E. Newbould, chairman Cinematograph Exhibitors' Association, director, provincial Cinematograph Theaters (Limited); C. W. Saleeby, M. D., F. R. S., Edinburgh; Mary Scharlieb, M. S., M. D., the Rev. Carey Bonner, secretary Sunday School Union; Mrs. Burgwin; the Rev. James Marchant, F. R. S., Edinburgh (secretary).

The Commission is to consider:

The present position and future development of the cinematograph, with special reference to its social and educational value and possibilities.

To investigate the nature and extent of the complaints which have been made against cinematograph exhibitions, and to consider conditions of Sunday opening.

To publish the evidence taken, together with its findings and recommendations.

SALARY RAISE REJECTED

EVERETT, Mass.—At a meeting of the Common Council last night the order of the Board of Aldermen increasing the salaries of the latter $50 a year and establishing a yearly salary of $100 each for the members of the council was rejected. Mayor Chambers accepted resignations of William J. Buckley of the Board of Overseers, Thomas Dunphy, overseer of the poor; George Murphy, assessor; Charles G. Ladd, playgrounds commissioner, and John F. O'Connor and Stephen Palmer, trustees of the new memorial library.

RADCLIFFE COLLEGE

Miss E. H. Bartol of Boston has presented a painting, "The Hay Boat," by Mrs. Sarah Wyman Whitman, to Radcliffe College. The painting has been hung in the dormitory named in honor of the artist. The first number of the Alumnae Quarterly has made its appearance and this represents the completion of plans which have been under consideration by the alumnae for some time. Miss Helen M. Noyes '15 is editor-in-chief.

HAMPDEN ROAD LOAN A TOPIC IN B. & M. HEARING

More Directors Testify in Receivership Proceedings With Regard to Financial Transactions of the System

Efforts to secure the personal opinions of the directors of the Boston & Maine Railroad on the financial status of the company were continued in the United States District Court today by Conrad W. Crooker, counsel for a minority stockholder, who is opposed to making the receivership permanent.

The first director called to the stand today was Charles W. Bosworth, chairman of the board of directors of the Union Trust Company of Springfield, who declared that his institution was holding notes of the Hampden Railroad to the amount of $20,000.

On account of the promises made to the Hampden Railroad by former officials of the Boston & Maine Mr. Bosworth stated that he considered that the present officials were under a moral obligation to fulfill those promises and take the Hampden road.

Because his company was holding the notes of the Hampden Railroad, he said that he did not vote on the question of comprising the claim of that road against the Boston & Maine for $3,300,000. He voted in favor of loaning the Hampden Railroad $240,000, which he admitted was a sum used for the purpose of forestalling legal action against the Boston & Maine. Some two years later, he added, the Hampden did enter suit against the Boston & Maine in spite of the loan. A greater part of Mr. Bosworth's statements was in support of the contention of the other directors that a receivership was necessary after the failure of the reorganization plans.

Frederic C. Dumaine of Concord, Mass., stated that he became a director of the Boston & Maine Railroad in 1908 at the request of John L. Billard, who held a large amount of the stock of the company. Mr. Dumaine thought that the existence of the Hampden Railroad was an obligation to the Boston & Maine and necessary for its better operation.

He voted for the loan of $240,000 and admitted that the Old Colony Trust Company of Boston, of which he is a director, had one of its Hampden Railroad notes reduced from $500,000 to $400,000 at the time of the loan.

Minority stockholders of the Boston & Maine railroad who have been opposing receivership proceedings in the United States District Court since Dec. 5, have been given until Jan. 4 to complete their case. This announcement by Judge Morton, who is hearing the case, came yesterday afternoon during the examination of James D. Upham of Claremont, N. H., one of the directors of the company, by Conrad W. Crooker, counsel for a minority stockholder. Mr. Crooker immediately replied that he hoped to be given sufficient time to lay the foundation of civil liability against certain of the directors, but Judge Morton stated that he was not sitting on the case for such a purpose.

CITY CANDIDATES FILE THEIR EXPENSES

Nine of the 17 candidates whose names appeared on the ballots of the city election on Dec. 19 have filed returns of their election expenses with City Clerk Donovan. Alfred E. Wellington, successful candidate for the one-year term in the Council, and Michael H. Corcoran, unsuccessful candidate for reelection to the School Committee, reported no election expenses, while Henry Abrahams, successful candidate for the School Committee, gave his total expenses as 75 cents for a photograph.

Others who have reported are as follows: James A. Watson $882.75, Patrick F. O'Keefe $772.79, David T. Montague $465, James J. Twohig $100, Thomas J. Collins $79.50, Michael H. Sullivan $27.50. Mr. Watson, who was elected to the Council, was the only candidate to report the receipt of contributions for his campaign. He reported the receipt of $535 from friends.

NAVY NEWS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The following orders were issued on Friday:

Orders to Officers

Comdr. R. K. Crank to command Prairie; Lieut.-Comdr. H. A. Lackey, detached Kansas to inspector of ordnance in charge naval proving ground Indian Head; Ens. S. F. Maury, detached Fulton to Pueblo, Jan. 6; Past Asst. Surg. E. C. J. Eytinge, detached Milwaukee, granted month's leave.

Movements of Vessels

Arrived—Brutus, at San Francisco; Nashville, at Tampico; New Orleans, at Georges Bay; Ozark, L-1, L-11, at Charleston; Tacoma, at San Domingo City.

Sailed—Buffalo, Manzanillo to Mazatlan; Cyclops, Kanawha, Neptune, Sonoma, Lynnhaven Roads to Guantanamo; Maumee, New York yard to Guantanamo; Potomac, Port au Prince to Guantanamo; Sterling, Hampton Roads to Portsmouth, N. H.

COTTON HOSIERY ORDER

WASHINGTON, D. C.—A cable from the American Consul-General at London to the Department of Commerce states that the recent order prohibiting the importation of cotton hosiery into Great Britain has been entirely removed.

MISSES' COAT SHOP

Filene's

The "Butterfly" coat for misses

$18.50

—one of many good coats the misses' shop is able to sell now for less than you would expect to pay.

The "Butterfly" coat, sketched, comes in soft wool velours. Satin lined throughout. The collar is trimmed with a band of seal dyed coney.

$15 now for misses' new heavy mixture coats.

$25 now for misses' new semi-fitted coats with big plush collars.

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WASHINGTON STREET AT SUMMER—BOSTON

DEPARTURE OF MR. ARREDONDO IS DEFERRED

(Continued from page one)

ately to Mr. Lane's colleagues on the commission.

It is expected that a meeting of the United States commissioners will be held, probably in Washington, perhaps on Saturday, when the Mexican reply will be taken up. Beyond these facts Secretary Lane would not discuss the reply of General Carranza nor the prospects for a dissolution of the commission. Commissioner Cabrera returned to New York soon after leaving Secretary Lane.

From the fact that the secretary would not discuss the reply of the de facto Government, it is generally accepted that the protocol has not been signed and that a counter proposition of some nature has been offered which the commission will have to consider in the light of warrantir g further negotiations. It is understood that General Carranza insists upon the immediate withdrawal of the United States forces as a condition for further consideration of questions involving the restoration of order in northern Mexico. It is understood also that he sets forth in his reply that the presence of the United States troops in his territory absolutely blocks his Government from proceeding with the pacification of the country. The violation of Mexican sovereignty is also a subject of his comment, it is considered.

Villa Strong, Says Report

Mexican Rebel Leader Said to Be Gaining in Resources

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—From reliable sources that are in frequent touch with Mexico, a representative of the Christian Science Monitor learned today that Francisco Villa is rapidly strengthening his position in Mexico and that, unless present indications fail, it is only a question of time before the rebel leader will be practically in full control of the northern country.

Recent information coming from Mexico to The Christian Science Monitor's informant is to the effect that Villa is well armed and that, in spite of the reward for his capture that has hung over his head for the past 15 years, the bandit general is steadily gaining the sentiment of the Mexican people, who are declared to be rallying to his standard.

It is learned that Villa is building up his forces vastly more than is conceded. The censorship maintained by the Carranza Government is said to prevent the actual intelligence of the Villa progress from reaching the United States. It is asserted that Villa is a much greater cause of embarrassment to the first chief than is generally known outside of Mexico and that the Mexicans are coming to believe that Carranza is the tool of the United States Government.

Mexican Refugees at Border

LAREDO, Tex.—Nearly 1000 refugees have arrived here from Saltillo and intermediate points, having left Mexico through fear of revolutionary activities, they asserted. Passengers from Tampico said the train from that point to Monterey bore an escort of 100 Carranza soldiers.

PRISON NIGHT SCHOOL

Evening instruction at the Massachusetts State Prison for the benefit of about 100 of the inmates will begin on Jan. 2. The sessions will be held between the hours of 6 and 8 o'clock which will enable those attending to complete their regular employment with others in the institution. The school will be divided into two classes of 50 pupils each, and two prisoners will have charge of the work, under the direction of a prison official.

SCHOOLBOYS IN ATHLETICS

During the school 1915-16, 861 Boston High School boys participated in school baseball, it is reported by the acting director of athletics, Nathaniel J. Young. Football was participated in by 724 boys; soccer football by 204 boys; swimming by 331; track and field, 1265. In the elementary schools 10,145 children participated in baseball; 7343 in soccer football; 2720 in track and field sports.

SIR SAM HUGHES FOR COMPULSORY DEFENSE TRAINING

Advocates the Instant Calling Out of All Single Men of Military Age in Canada

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO, Ont.—General Sir Sam Hughes, speaking before a large audience in Lindsay, his home town, declared himself strongly in favor of compulsory military training both for home defense and for overseas service. Four months of valuable time, he declared, had been lost by the organization of the National Service Commission, many months more would elapse before its returns would be ready, and even then its computation of the man-power of the Dominion would be sadly chaotic.

He advocated the calling out immediately of all single men from 18 to 45 years of age, not exempted under the law, for active-service training for the defense of Canada, which can be done, he asserts, under the militia act as it now stands, and amending the act to cover overseas service.

He contended that under this plan from two to three hundred thousand men would be ready for the front within four months. This would result, too, in a uniform system fair to all and in a trained Canadian army officered by Canadians. He maintained that Canadian soldiers should not be handed over to Britain as British regulars.

Speaking of the Province of Quebec, Sir Sam said he believed they would respond to the call for service with the utmost enthusiasm.

IMPORT DUTIES OF $9,300,000

Appraiser Joseph T. Lyons announced yesterday that the duties collected on imports at Boston for 1916 will amount to approximately $9,300,000. In 1915 the duties aggregated $9,360,000 and for 1914 the total was $11,284,283. The value of imports for the week ending Dec. 28 amounted to $6,009,089, on which duties amounting to $166,731 were collected. The exports for the same period were valued at $3,364,035.

UNIVERSITY OF MAINE ALUMNI

The annual undergraduates night was held by the Boston Alumni Association of the University of Maine last night. The special guests and principal speakers were Dr. W. T. McCarthy, track coach; Dr. W. T. Young, director of athletics, and Edmund J. Dempsey '17 of Dorchester, president of the Athletic Association.

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ART NEWS AND COMMENT

DIALOGUE INSPIRED BY NEW NATIONAL GALLERY MEASURE

Art Critic Enlightens Average Man on Provisions of Bill Affecting Buying of Pictures

By The Christian Science Monitor special art correspondent

LONDON, England—An "average man" and an art critic met in the tube, that is in the underground railway which runs from Charing Cross to Hampstead. They lived in adjoining houses in the Hampstead Garden suburb: their friendship was based on gardening, not on æsthetics. Indeed, the Average Man, who is a plain Englishman, would have resented, in conversation, a reference even to so exotic a word as æsthetics. To him everything unfamiliar was suspect.

Although the price of The Times had just been raised 50 per cent, from a penny to a penny halfpenny, this Average Man continued to take it, because he is one of the few who still read the parliamentary debates, and The Times is the only paper that gives them in tolerable fullness. Being an economical man, he preserved his morning Times to read on the journey home at night, thus saving the cost of an afternoon paper.

He occupied half the journey on the evening when he and the Art Critic met in the tube reading the parliamentary debates of the previous night. Suddenly he looked up,—

"It's preposterous," he said, "for the House of Lords to devote, in war time, the best part of a sitting to a discussion about the pictures in the National Gallery. See, The Times gives a column and a half to a report of the debate on Lord d'Abernon's National Gallery Bill. Fancy talking about pictures in war time."

"Why not?" said the Art Critic. "Because the civilized world has temporarily gone mad is all the more reason why the highest fruits of civilization should be cultivated. We, who are not fighting, should preserve and extend them with greater care than ever. Destruction is temporary, construction is permanent. Did you examine the proposals of this National Gallery Bill?"

"No, I hadn't the patience."

"Then, I'll explain them to you briefly. As perhaps you know, the £5000 a year grant by the Government to the National Gallery has been withdrawn for the period of the war. That means that the National Gallery has not any money to purchase pictures that may come into the market. You may be quite sure that the number will presently be great. For 10 years, perhaps longer, English noblemen will be selling, and Americans buying. However fond a man may be of a masterpiece bequeathed to him by his ancestor, taxes and succession duties will not allow him to keep, say, £50,000 worth of unprofitable capital upon his walls. He must sell, and the National Gallery wishes to be the buyer."

"That seems sound," said the Average Man, "but how?"

"Lord d'Abernon's bill proposes a way. One clause empowers the trustees of the National Gallery to sell works by masters who are overrepresented in the National collections, and to spend the money on the works of masters not properly represented. I can tell you offhand the names of some of the painters the National Gallery lacks, as I have been working lately on this subject. It wants examples, or an example of Giotto (Lord d'Abernon mentioned Cimabue, but as he has been proved never to have existed, we need not bother about him), Masolino, Giorgione, Tiepolo, Lucas van Leyden, Brouwer, Jerome Bosch, Roger of the Pasture, and almost all the French school from the Fifteenth to the Nineteenth Century. Would you believe it, we haven't a Manet, or a Monet, or a Renoir, or a Daumier, or a Puvis de Chavannes. Aren't you shocked?"

The Average Man smiled complacently.

"On the other hand," continued the Art Critic, "many masters are absurdly overrepresented. We have 20 Ruisdaels, 15 Cuyps, 16 William van de Veldes, 11 Wouwermans, and eight Hobbemas."

"You are certainly overstocked in those gentlemen," said the Average Man. "And it seems to me that you are a bit overstocked in Turners. Is it true, as Lord d'Abernon said, that out of 23,000 works of art possessed by the National Gallery, 20,000 are by Turner, and 3000 by all other artists of all schools?"

This time the Art Critic smiled. "It is true in a way, but those figures convey a wrong impression. The gallery owns about 200 important oil pictures by Turner, the remaining 19,000 and odd items are water colors, drawings and pieces of paper painted upon or drawn upon by Turner. These have all been admirably classified by Mr. Finberg, and as they represent the behind-the-scenes lifework of perhaps the most extraordinary artist who has ever lived, in whose vast vision and accomplishment almost all landscape painting since his day is expressed or hinted, I should grieve to see this collection broken into. But we might certainly sell some of Turner's 200 oil pictures, and most of the Wouwermans and almost all of the William van de Veldes. Another clause in Lord d'Abernon's bill proposes to establish the loan, and exchange of works of art between the National Gallery, the galleries in the provinces, the dominions and allied countries. With that I am heartily in favor. Art is universal, and the nations should exchange their treasures."

"What sort of man was Turner to look at?" asked the Average Man, as they walked toward their homes in the Garden City.

"Odd. He was untidy, and snuffy. He cared about nothing but his art—and nature. One of the best representations of him is the sketch by Gilbert showing the great man standing before his easel, but looking away, with half-closed eyes, as if some inspiration had just come to him, and he had turned to the window, so that light, which he loved, might help him to realize his dream."

Joseph Mallord William Turner, from sketch by John Gilbert

JOHN SHIRLOW, AN AUSTRALIAN ETCHER

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MELBOURNE, Australia — Recognition by the Mitchell Library of Sydney is an Australian hall-mark, and the fact that the library has ordered a complete set of the works of John Shirlow, the painter-etcher of Melbourne, adds one more success to the many achieved by this man who has made even acid subserve his loving purpose. In the magnificent etching "The Central Station, Flinders Street, Melbourne," one may see John Shirlow's own life story, the gradual transition from the dimly-defined to the clear light. Cherished purpose, continually expressed in untiring labor, joy in increasing fulfillment, the kindly, unspoiled character, fascination of landscape and architecture; these are all inseparable from his work.

It has been a long road from the first crude sketches of plaster casts in a Melbourne public garden to the beauty, strength and truth of his etching "The River Yarra," but the enthusiasm which drove the boy out at sunrise year after year has not slackened. Today John Shirlow is honored by the British Museum, his etchings have found foreign markets, he is a member of the council of the Victorian Artists Society and an examiner for the Melbourne University. One of his most recent triumphs was the acquisition of four prints by the National Art Gallery of New South Wales.

Shirlow was born in Sunbury, Victoria. When his father came to Melbourne the young artist spent the time between 4:30 a. m. and 8 a. m.—the hour when his day's work as an engineer began—drawing in the Fitzroy Gardens or studying architecture and landscape at first hand. In 1890 he became a night student in the Melbourne Art Gallery, and gained the first prize ever won there by a night student. The following year the Whistler, Seymour-Haden and Rembrandt prints were bought by the gallery and the young draftsman had his ideal placed clearly before him.

In the face of many difficulties Shirlow made a press of Australian redgum, etching grounds, a mezzotint rocker, and other materials. Year by year his skill grew finer and his work better known, so that in 1904 he was able to publish the first portfolio of etchings issued in Australia, entitled "Five Etchings," of which the British Museum secured a copy. Since that date John Shirlow has gone happily forward from success to success, and it may well be expected that copies of his work will find their way into American galleries at no distant date.

SWEDISH ART IN INDIANAPOLIS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind.—The Swedish collection of paintings, etchings, prints, engravings and sculpture, which was exhibited at the Panama-Pacific exposition, has arrived at the John Herron Art Institute for a brief period. On Sunday, Dec. 17, T. C. Steele, a local artist, gave a gallery talk on Swedish art. It is Mr. Steele's belief that the Swedish school—among the youngest—has accomplished more in a constructive way in 35 years than has been achieved in America in a century.

NOTES ON BOSTON ART EXHIBITIONS

Portraits by Leopold Seyffert, on view this week and next at the Copley Gallery, 103 Newbury Street, recall one of the art events of last season, Mr. Seyffert's show at the St. Botolph Club. The first impression of the present exhibit is not quite so refreshing, partly because Mr. Seyffert's work has become familiar, and partly because there is a larger proportion of conventional portraits in this showing. These portraits are admirable in their limited way, but the visitor wishing to get the full flavor of the artist will turn to the meaty, direct and full expression of "A Dutchman," or the semi-nude, "Spanish Shawl." The latter proves that Mr. Seyffert can work with a pearly facture when the subject serves. Where in "The Dutchman" he depends upon optical mixtures of broad, thick masses of juxtaposed color, in the "Spanish Shawl" he works in thin washes on a coarse-grained canvas, making full use of the luminous qualities inherent in the texture of the canvas. He models the flesh in subtle gradations of shade, without using cast shadows. In the front gallery are shown portraits in black and white of well-known musicians. There is a general sense of heaviness in these portraits, possibly because of the artist's manner of relying more on his crayon than on the whites of the paper for his effects. Often there is a sure feeling for a fleeting mood, as in the study of Ernest Schelling, with its concert hall lighting. Intense observation is indicated in the handling of the many facial planes in the Louis Svecenský portrait.

New Acquisition at Fogg

At the Fogg Museum during the past year there has been on view a little picture by the Florentine painter, Francesco Pesellino (1422-1457), of the "Building of the Temple," a loan to the gallery. Through the support of the "Society of Friends of the Fogg Museum" and with the aid of a number of other generous well-wishers, the picture now becomes the permanent property of Harvard University. Until it was sent to America the picture belonged to the Rev. Arthur Sutton of Brant Broughton, Lincolnshire, England. It is a welcome addition to the growing collection of early Italian pictures, and represents well the talented follower of Masaccio and Lippi.

Boston Notes

P. Bryant Baker, an English sculptor of note, has taken a Boston studio at 26 St. Botolph Street, and is already engaged on commissions. Mr. Baker has been an exhibitor at the Royal Academy shows for several years. He is especially reputed for his heroic portrait of King Edward, standing in Huddersfield, Yorkshire, England, a portrait of which he made 16 replica busts on order.

Free talks will be given Sunday at the Museum of Fine Arts by Philip L. Hale, who will speak on "The Modernists" in the lecture hall at 2:45 p. m., and Vesper L. George, who will speak on "The Purpose and Limitations of Applied Art" in classroom A at 3:30 p. m.

William Justin Mann is to repeat his course of 10 lectures on "The Interpretative Values of the Art of the Italian Renaissance" at the Museum of Fine Arts, Boston, on successive Monday afternoons at 4:15 o'clock beginning Jan. 8.

WISCONSIN FARM HOME DESIGNS

Homer Kiessling, a Boston architect, has been awarded the first and fourth prizes in a national competition for a standard model farm home for the State of Wisconsin, held by the University of Wisconsin. Mr. Kiessling submitted two designs, a colonial house with gambrel roof, compact plan; and a low rambling plan, all in wood, each costing $7000. The competition was judged by a board headed by the Wisconsin State architect, Arthur Peabody.

NEW YORK ART EXHIBITIONS AND GALLERY NOTES

Metropolitan Museum Announces New Department of Prints—Major and Minor News Bits

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The Metropolitan Museum of Art announces the impending expansion of its already considerable though hitherto unexploited collection of prints into a full-fledged department, to be headed by William M. Ivins as curator of prints. It is not altogether a new departure, despite the fact that Boston and Brooklyn have the start of New York in equipping their museums with a special department devoted to this branch of art. As long ago as 1883, William L. Andrews made to the Metropolitan an initial gift of nearly a hundred choice Haden and Whistler prints; and the collection has been growing ever since, especially as regards the acquisition of Japanese color prints, though not in any very systematic way.

Recently a group of print-lovers among the museum's influential friends and patrons, including H. Harper Benedict, Edward G. Kennedy, Willard Straight, and others, got together and addressed to President Robert W. DeForest a joint letter setting forth as a long-felt want the establishment here of a department which should be notable for prints of artistic quality rather than of utilitarian purpose. "It is a growing conviction," these gentlemen opined, "that the principal museum of the country should embrace in its scope and collection every branch of the fine arts. The etchings of Rembrandt and other old masters seem to us of great importance in connection with their oil paintings as showing the range of their achievements and illustrating the varied art of their times; and we hold a similar opinion with regard to the prints by modern artists—Whistler, Zorn and Cameron, for example. . . . We are prepared to say that if such a department is established, preferably limited in its scope to prints of distinctly artistic quality, we and others will gladly join in substantial aid in its organization and future development."

The time is opportune for such a step, in view of the approaching completion of the museum's new south wing, which ought to afford ample space for the installation of such a department. And it will be installed there, according to present plans, on a basis of strict limitation to prints of quality proper to the scope of an art museum. This means it will not include views or costume pieces or other prints the chief interest of which is historical, archaeological, or other than directly artistic.

Mr. Ivins, the new curator whom the trustees have appointed, is a son of that many-sided man, William M. Ivins of New York; a graduate of Harvard, 1901, and of the Columbia Law School, 1907. His serious interest in prints began in his Harvard undergraduate days, and developed into a specialty as he subsequently familiarized himself with many of the important public and private collections of Europe and America. At the same time he has been a thorough student not only of the literature of the subject, but also of the technical processes employed in the various branches of graphic art. For a dozen years past he has been an active member of the Grolier Club, and latterly has served effectively as chairman of its exhibition committee.

Associated Culture Crafts

The Association for Culture, which is holding a variegated exhibition of remarkable interest in the Municipal Art Gallery amongst the picturesque arcades of the Washington Irving High School Building, Irving Place at Sixteenth Street, is an international and nonpartisan organization, essentially American in its membership as well as in its works and ideals. This explanation seems necessary in order to correct some misunderstandings springing from the subtitle of the association, "Gemeinschaft für Kultur."

Of the paintings alone shown by the artist members, there are no less than 150, including whole groups of new and highly characteristic canvases by such important painters as George Bellows, A. L. Groll, Eugene Higgins, Jane Peterson, Gustave Wolff, A. G. Schulman, William R. Leigh, Gustave Wiegand, Henri de Mance, Emil Holzhauer, Frederick K. Detwiler and Theresa Bernstein, as well as others whose names are unfamiliar but whose work has an added charm of the unexpected. There are also sculptures by French, Weinman, Scarpitta and Mahonri Young, and many crafty little bits of pottery, embroidery, jewelry and the like, which after the manner of so many of the holiday season displays have price-tags attached to them, hinting of substantial bargains.

Over Holiday Week

The National Academy exhibition in the Fine Arts Building, 215 West Fifty-seventh Street, and the grand show of over 40 canvases by the Spanish painter, Ignacio Zuloaga, at the Brooklyn Museum, are the dominating features of the Metropolitan Art panorama, over holiday week. The Academy event lasts until Jan. 14, and about that date the Zuloagas will be put on show at the Duveen Galleries on Fifth Avenue. Duveen's is a sumptuous place, advantageously located in the center of that consecrated art zone beyond which ease-loving and time-begrudging New Yorkers rarely venture. Nevertheless, many from Manhattan, and the Brooklynites en masse, are now flocking to the spacious Institute Museum on the far Eastern Parkway, knowing that the installation there of the melodramatic splendors of Zuloaga cannot be repeated in any private or commercial salon. The record up to Christmas Day was 30,000 visitors. Director William H. Fox of the Brooklyn Museum has arranged the tour of the exhibition after New York, the itinerary to take in the Albright Gallery, Buffalo; the Carnegie Institute, Pittsburgh; the Cleveland Museum, the Chicago Art Institute, the City Art Museum of St. Louis, the Minneapolis Institute and the art museums of Detroit and Toledo.

At the Anderson galleries, Madison Avenue and Fortieth Street, Part IV of the F. R. Halsey print collection is put on public view tomorrow, to remain open, including New Year's day, until the public sale in five evening sessions beginning Monday, Jan. 8. This division includes in its 853 catalogue numbers the engravings in stipple by the most famous Eighteenth Century English masters. Many of the prints, especially those in colors, are exceedingly rare and desirable. Bartolozzi's "Twelve Months," Cheesman's "Lady Hamilton," and John Conde's "Mrs. Fitzgerald," will stir collectors. Another exceptional series comprises the 13 plates of the "Cries of London," engraved after Wheatley by Schiavonetti, Cardon, Vendramini and Gaugain. Downman's "Miss Boyd," "Lady Georgiana Buckley," "Georgiana Duchess of Devonshire," "Miss Farren," "Lady Elizabeth Foster," and "Mrs. Siddons," engraved by Bartolozzi, Collyer, Watson, Tomkins, and others, rank among the very finest works in this beautiful medium.

Far out of the beaten track of banality are the color etchings and aquatints by W. A. Sherwood, an American artist who has lived and worked in Belgium during the greater part of his career, now exhibited by Kennedy & Co., 613 Fifth Avenue. These 35 plates include, first, the local scenes and chateaux of old Flanders, along the misty River Yser, and in the environs of Bruges, Dixmude and Ypres; and then the war series, begun when the outbreak of hostilities surprised the artist in his home and studio in the Rue Rembrandt, Antwerp, and continued as he remained there until the capital's fall. Fascinating pictures, these, both of dream and of action. Distinguished in technique, also, because Mr. Sherwood has learnt a thing or two from his European confrères in color etching, and does his own printing, getting now and again an enchanting aerial effect from his single-plate process. Kindred in subject, and also to be seen at Kennedy's, is Hedley Fitton's new large etching, richly romantic in lighting and general aspect, the "Chateau des Comtes de Ghent."

It is not every day that one has an opportunity to see an exhibition of samplers and quilts; but an exceptionally interesting affair of the sort is on until Jan. 6 at the Pratt Institute, Ryerson Street, Brooklyn. Quilts like those grandmother used to make, and actual samplers of the Seventeenth and Eighteenth Centuries, lent by eminent collectors, may be intimately examined and compared by students of household science and arts. In case your memory be a bit hazy as to just what a sampler is, the catalogue gives this helpful foreword: "The term 'sampler' is derived from the Latin word 'exemplar,' meaning a pattern. It was first confined to a record probably worked by adults, of patterns both in embroidery and lace. Subsequently it denotes an exercise in needlework on coarse linen, done by children, often of tender age, to show the degree of skill they had attained, and to teach them the letters of the alphabet, the numerals, texts from the Bible, moral maxims, poetry, geography, etc."

Among the seasonable displays continuing up to or past New Year's Day, none holds a more sympathetic appeal than that at the Ehrich Galleries, 707 Fifth Avenue, devoted to paintings of the Madonna by the lesser masters of the Fifteenth, Sixteenth and Seventeenth Centuries—an instructive as well as enjoyable collection, including characteristic Dutch, Flemish and Italian works by Cranach, Jan Steen, Blondeel, Cavozzola, Viterbo, Palmezzano and others rarely seen outside of the Old World museums.

The Art Alliance shows at its rooms, 45 East Forty-second Street, some pleasing water colors by G. Howard Hilder, whose favorite subjects are Newport (R. I.) gardens and marine or shore bits, with a few glimpses of New York and Florida. The current group of painters and sculptors at the Macdowell Club, 108 West Fifty-fifth Street, has among its chief exhibitors Ossip L. Linde, Laura Gardin, Theresa Bernstein, Mary M. MacCord, Maud M. Mason, Alehea Hill Platt, and Maria Judson Strean.

At the Hispanic Museum, away uptown at Broadway and One Hundred Fifty-fifth Street, is to be seen, in addition to the splendid permanent exhibition belonging to that unique treasure-house, a quite unusual series of photographs of rural Spain by Miss Anna Christian, who is not only a skilled camera artist, but also possesses the special viewpoint acquired through a course of architectural study at Columbia University. She shows marked predilection, too, for the Spanish gypsies and bull-fighters, to many of which she obtained personal introduction through her friend Sorolla—the brilliant artist who, through the munificent patronage of Archer M. Huntington, had a great deal to do with making the Hispanic Museum famous.

ART COLLECTION FOR DENVER

DENVER, Col.—Some 27 paintings valued by their former owners at more than $100,000, have been given to the city of Denver by the heirs of Julius Flagg Brown. The paintings are by American and European artists.

MR. F. M'CUBBIN'S LONG ACTIVITY IN AUSTRALIAN ART

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MELBOURNE, Australia—To speak comprehensively of the art of Frederick McCubbin it is necessary to go back at least 35 years to the time when the fine arts in Melbourne were languishing in that dim period of the early eighties when the old Victorian Academy was the only outlet for the aspirations of struggling Australian artists. Then came the régime of Mr. G. F. Folingsby as instructor of the National Gallery School, bringing with it a new era of enlightenment.

The school was now reorganized on a well-considered and workable system, studios were erected for the teaching of portrait and still life painting and life classes were established for the study of the nude, while the old futile practice of copying the pictures in the gallery was discontinued. In these new conditions Mr. McCubbin was one of the first to participate and though his time was to a certain extent taken up in helping to carry on the family business in West Melbourne he found leisure to study from life in the evenings, show at the Academy, and take the leading place at the first students' exhibition.

About 1881 he succeeded the late Mr. O. R. Campbell as teacher in the antique branch of the National school, in which position he has served with credit and success until the present day. The artist's output of pictures during this long period has been an extensive one, and includes several distinct phases, his style showing a healthy facility for adapting itself to changes of thought and attitude without loss of individuality.

In those early days prior to the establishment of the School in Melbourne, there took form an unostentatious but perceptible art movement, caused by the instinctive drawing together of the younger men for purposes of mutual improvement, and among these in addition to Mr. McCubbin were Tom Roberts, C. D. Richardson and, later on, Arthur Streeton and Charles Condor, a combination informal and little noted at the time but which exercised a powerful influence on the art which followed it. In its initial stages the work of Mr. McCubbin, though at no time lacking in sincerity, was inclined to be literal and showed few signs of that unconscious cleverness generally noticeable in the promising beginner, but his progress from period to period was definite and conclusive, and occasionally he produced a canvas which gave evidence of a flash of genius.

In the meantime John Longstaff, the winner of the first traveling scholarship, had appeared on the scene and with E. P. Fox and others helped to form a group, which taken altogether may be said to have established an epoch in Australian art.

Belonging to this period was the Buonarotti Club, a mixed congeneric of painters, versifiers, and musicians, at whose monthly reunions Mr. McCubbin, by virtue of the possession of a fine tenor voice, was a leading member.

A distinctive landmark in the artist's work, showing the influence of Folingsby as a teacher of composition, was the production of descriptive pictures such as "Down on His Luck." These were marked by a wider objective than is to be found in former efforts, and by a more assured craftsmanship, while in their directness and dependence on the less subtle and more initiative qualities they differ materially from works of a later date.

In the pre-one-man-show days when exhibitions of the Victorian Artist Society, which had risen phœnix-like from the ashes of the now extinct academy, were the events of the year, Mr. McCubbin was a prominent exhibitor and ranked among the society's most popular presidents.

During this time his style had been going through a gradual process of development, the direct effect from nature giving place to a more evolved type of composition, though the motive of a harmonious balancing of figure and landscape was still adhered to.

As a painter of the human personality Mr. McCubbin has produced many fine portraits and figure genre subjects, though his work in this direction does not show the evenness of accomplishment which we generally find in the productions of men who make it their special business, yet he has more than justified his reputation by such portraits as that of Mr. J. A. Panton and by the many fine studies of his wife.

In addition to showing at public exhibitions this prolific artist probably holds the record locally for the number and extent of his private shows held at the Guild Hall, the Athenæum Gallery and other places. His principal painting grounds have of late years been his home at South Yarra, and a summer retreat at Mt. Macedon, the former rich in sky and open spaces, a grateful foil to the mount with its more inclosed and richly timbered country where the motif for pictures of the type of "Lost" and "Wood Cutters" lies ready to hand.

About seven years ago Mr. McCubbin took a trip to Europe, not with the idea of working or exhibiting, but rather to extend his artistic development by visiting the great galleries of the old world and by getting into personal touch with some of the present day masters. This purpose he accomplished with much éclat, and returned to Australia duly impressed and with an obvious bias in the direction of J. M. W. Turner, a deflection which, however, was speedily assimilated into his own natural and distinctive manner.

In severing his connection with the Victorian Artist Society some years ago Mr. McCubbin became a member of the newly formed Australian Art Association, a society of limited membership but numbering on its roll the names of most of the leading artists of the Commonwealth. Here, together with his son Louis, who is one of the most promising of the younger painters, he continues to be a noted contributor to the annual exhibitions.

Besides being largely sought after by private collectors the artist's pictures are to be found in nearly every National gallery in Australia, a distinction which is in no way analogous to the passing popularity of a "vogue."

FRENCH NOTES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, France—An exhibition is being held in the Petit Palais which belongs more to history than to art. Here are fragments of the countless treasures of the sculptor's, painter's and builder's art which have been destroyed or defaced by shot and shell. Every district of that long line which extends from the sea to the Vosges is represented. The exhibition is under State patronage. M. Paul Ginisty, chief inspector of historical monuments, who first proposed the holding of such an exhibition, was intrusted by the Undersecretary of State for Fine Arts with the task of collecting all that was most characteristic of the remains of monuments in the war zone. The result is this collection of tragic fragments eloquent of the waste of war. Here is the Lion of the belfry of the town of Arras, the bell of Carency which is all that remains of the town, the "Baigneuse," a piece of Eighteenth Century work, which is all that is left of the Aimeric Magnard collections at his manor at Baron. There are many things from Verdun, among them, the signboard of the old inn, the Coq Hardy, damaged by shell splinters but still erect. In a large glass case are gathered some fragments of the stone work of Rheims Cathedral. There is an "Adoration of the Shepherds" by Rubens and a magnificent Fifteenth Century tapestry which were fortunately rescued in time from the St. Gervais Cathedral at Soissons.

An exhibition of paintings contributed by French artists to the funds of a society for the welfare of soldiers incapacitated by the war has opened at the Galeries Georges Bernheim in the Rue de la Boëtie. On the first day of the exhibition sales took place to the value of f.20,000, and considering the quality of the pictures exhibited it should not be difficult to realize the f.100,000 which it is hoped to donate to the society. There is a powerful sketch of "Justice" by Bonnat, a study by Besnard, a pastel of Baschet's, some sketches by Harpignies, L'Hermitte and François Flameng. Roll contributes a curious study of sunlight, Henri Martin an effect of morning haze, and Cottet a powerful seascape. There are some nature studies by Claude Monet, Lebourg and Guillaumin, an "Intérieur de Boudoir of Vuillard," exquisite in coloring, and a "Coin de Paris" by Bonnard.

LONDON NOTES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England — Mr. Muirhead Bone, who holds a commission in the British army in France, has for some months past been making drawings of places and incidents in the war to be placed as a permanent record in the British Museum in London. Admirers of Mr. Bone's fine etchings and beautiful pencil drawings are looking forward with keen anticipation to the reproductions of some of these drawings, which, by authority of the War Office, are to be published in monthly parts with appropriate letter press. The first part will have a preface by General Sir Douglas Haig, and each part will contain facsimiles of over 20 drawings. The whole volume will form a unique record of modern warfare on the Western front.

The French Government has invited Mr. Joseph Pennell to make a series of drawings of munition factories similar to those he has already made in Great Britain, and he will shortly proceed to France to undertake the work.

FINE ARTS

Group Exhibition of recent paintings by
ISABEL COHEN
JEAN A. ROBINSON
and SUSAN RICKER KNOX
Jan. 2nd to 13th inclusive.
ARLINGTON GALLERIES
274 Madison Av., bet. 39th & 40th Sts., New York

Water Colors
by
Paul Dougherty
MACBETH GALLERIES
450 Fifth Ave. (at 40th St.)
New York City

Montross Gallery
PICTURES by
CHILDE HASSAM
JANUARY 8TH TO 20TH.
550 Fifth Avenue, above 45th Street
NEW YORK

PAINTINGS — Gondez by Hardesk, Gay, Chase, Miller, Hahn and others. Christmas Presents. Moderate Prices. C. W. KRAUS, 2246 Broadway, cor. 80th Street, New York City.

Hill Tolerton
Fine Etchings Old Engravings
Books on Art
Bronzes
540 Sutter Street, SAN FRANCISCO

LIQUOR REFORM SCHEME URGED IN GREAT BRITAIN

Memorandum to Central Control Board Proposes Plan to Reduce Drink Traffic

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LIVERPOOL, England — During their recent sittings at Liverpool, the Central Control Board (liquor traffic) received deputations representing the temperance and "trade" interests. The temperance deputation submitted a memorandum which contained the following statements:

Short of prohibition—which is in the view of many the ideal method—or some near approach thereto, we frankly confess we do not see from where amelioration is to come as regards the daily "on" trade in our public houses.

Owing to publicity, grave abuse in the case of "on" sales is subject to at least a measure of check which is absolutely nonexistent for the "off trade." You have fixed a quart of spirits as the minimum quantity that can be purchased "off," but apparently there is no maximum, whilst neither minimum nor maximum are indicated for beer "off." Thus, there appears to be nothing to prevent people going from one licensed house to another and obtaining altogether excessive quantities of drink for home consumption.

In Gothenburg, with 150,000 to 200,000 population, and in a number of other towns in Sweden, including Stockholm, with a population about half that of Liverpool, a system of recording all "off" sales of spirits has been in practice for some years. These sales are only made to adult persons who have obtained permits, and no permits are granted to persons known to be intemperate or likely to abuse the privilege. Lists of these unsuitables are furnished by the police, poor law and public health authorities. The system was commenced in Gothenburg towards the end of 1912. Taking that year as a whole, the sales of brannvin in that city amounted to 1,464,000 liters. In 1913, under the permit system, the sales fell to 858,000 liters, a reduction of 41 per cent, and in 1914 to 763,000 liters—a reduction as compared with the prepermit period, of 52 per cent.

A remarkable decline in the drunkenness cases of Gothenburg, attributed to "bottle sales" of brannvin, has also to be noted. During a period of 18 months—from Jan. 1, 1913, to June 30, 1914—these fell to 1605, as compared with 4149 during the 18 months prior to the introduction of the permit system. We do not possess statistics for the other Swedish cities, but we understand they correspond generally with the successful experience of Gothenburg. During the first year or so the "on" consumption of brannvin in Gothenburg increased by some 8 per cent as a consequence, presumably, of the new restrictions placed on the "off" trade; but it is of interest to note that not only did this not continue, but the "on" trade itself is, according to the last available information, now less in that city than it was prior to the introduction of the permit system affecting the "off" sales. The practice of fixing maximum quantities for delivery, weekly or otherwise, to individual buyers, varies in the different Swedish cities. In Stockholm, the maximum for spirits appears to be about two English pints per week, and we strongly hold that some definite limitation of quantity should be made in the case of all "off" sales, both of spirits and beer, in any adoption of the permit system here. The pass books will reveal what has been supplied during a stated period, and it seems very desirable that a limit should be fixed beyond which licensees may not for the time being further supply their customers.

As you will gather, we have come before you today with our thoughts largely concentrated on this question of "off" sales and possible means of reducing the mischiefs of this branch of the traffic. We have put before you in outline a method which is being successfully employed for this end elsewhere, and we beg for it the most serious consideration of your board. Beer being the principal drink in this part of the country, we, of course, urge that the permit system be applied to it as well as to spirits of all sales "off." Without this the change could only have a partial effect here.

Amongst the conclusions and recommendations of the Women's Advisory Committee appointed by you in October, last year, we find the following words employed: "The committee have heard from many witnesses that excessive drinking in the homes is on the increase, and they believe that this tendency needs special consideration." Whilst the first recommendation made is: "More drastic restrictions as to distribution and canvassing for the sale of drink," evidence will be confidentially submitted to you showing what a grievous amount of home drinking and intemperance, with all that that means in loss and damage to child life, exists, in Liverpool and district, due to this off trade in beer and spirits, and our contention is that no material change for the better can be looked for in this regard under the conditions of unrestricted sale which now exists. We recognize that our proposal, if adopted, will constitute a new departure; that it will call for careful organization; that it will present various difficulties and will entail a measure of trouble all round; but the change, regarded as a new departure, will, after all, be but a small one compared with what you have already done in the restriction of hours, etc., so we confidently trust it will not be said that it is either impossible or impracticable. What is proposed is in successful operation in the important cities above referred to. In these places the Bolag system of management (excluding private financial interest) prevails, and it may well therefore be held that such checks, as the permit system supplies, are even more urgently needed here, where the traffic is conducted, under unceasing pressure, for private gain.

The memorandum was promised sympathetic consideration.

EDISON COUNSEL BEFORE THE GAS BOARD RETIRES

(Continued from page one)

the company for capitalization should really be capitalized. In view of the excellent credit of the company he thought that the company might well withdraw its petition for new capital stock in favor of one seeking permission to issue bonds at a low rate of interest. To this proposition President Edgar replied that the attempt of the company to float more than $4,000,000 in bonds at the present time might affect the credit of the company.

The disagreement between Commissioner Lewenberg and Attorney Burdett arose in part over the publication of an article in a political weekly which, Commissioner Lewenberg charged, reflected on the character of a member of the commission. The immediate cause was the question of Commissioner Lewenberg if there was any connection between the article and the appearance of the name of Mr. Burdett over the name of Donald C. Macdonald, the author of the article, in a liquor advertisement in certain Boston articles.

President Edgar was on the stand at the beginning of the dispute giving his testimony relative to certain financial policies of the company, past and future. He was asked if he did not have certain articles published in the papers from time to time and he replied that he did. He was then asked if the one in the aforementioned political weekly had been paid for by him. By way of answer he told Commissioner Lewenberg that he thought Mr. Burdett could reply to that question.

Mr. Burdett took the stand and Commissioner Lewenberg called his attention to an item in the books of the Massachusetts Gas & Electric Light Association showing a payment of $250 a year to the political weekly in question

"Was any part of it paid for the publication of a story in the issue I have before me reflecting on a member of this board?" said Mr. Lewenberg.

"No, sir; it was not. I knew nothing of that until after it was printed," answered Mr. Burdett.

"Is there any connection between the fact that the story was printed and the further one that during the same week your name appeared signed to a liquor advertisement in all the papers of Boston and that directly underneath it appeared the name of Donald C. Macdonald, the author of this article?"

"Absolutely none. I did not know that Mr. Macdonald signed the advertisement."

After some further discussion of the payments of $250, during which Mr. Lewenberg called attention to the fact that $400 was set down as paid in one year, Mr. Burdett asked:

"Do I understand that the commissioner doubts my word regarding the juxtaposition of my name and the other in that advertisement?"

"You most certainly do," replied Mr. Lewenberg. "I think the coincidence is very significant."

"Then my usefulness before this board has ended and I will withdraw from the case leaving my client's interests in the hands of Mr. Edgar, the president."

Chairman Weed of the commission attempted to induce Mr. Lewenberg to retract his statement, but the commissioner insisted that he considered himself justified in attaching significance to the juxtaposition of the two names in the advertisement following close on the publication of the article mentioned.

"I want to say, gentlemen," said Mr. Burdett at that point, "that I signed that advertisement in the office of Tucker, Anthony & Co., at the request of Philip Saltonstall. The article in question I had nothing to do with in any way, shape or manner."

Mr. Lewenberg refused to change his position and Mr. Burdett left the room, whereupon Chairman Weed announced that the hearing would adjourn until next week.

NEW TRAFFIC RULE OBSERVERS DIFFER

Many of the business men of the firms doing business in Washington Street, between Essex and Milk, have been quoted as favoring the continuance of the present system of handling the traffic in the thoroughfare. There are some who hold different views but they are said to be in minority who differ over the trolley problem rather than that of the vehicles.

Some merchants have been quoted as favoring the restoration of the trolley cars in the street in the business hours of the day. While the Jordan Marsh Company and the A. Shuman & Co. concerns are said to favor the present traffic arrangement of the Street Commissioners entirely, the firm of the R. H. White Company and the Magrane-Houston Company are quoted as having declared they believe it is for the best interests of the community to have the cars restored. In the meantime, the Street Commissioners are preparing for a hearing on the subject next Wednesday morning at 11 o'clock.

WOMEN'S CITY CLUB

Walter de la Mare, an English poet, is to be the guest of honor at a special dinner at the Women's City Club on Thursday evening, Jan. 4, at 6:30 p. m. After dinner he will speak on "Childhood and Poetry." Mr. de la Mare is paying his first visit to America. His published volumes are "Songs of Childhood," "Peacock Pie," a book of "Rhymes," "Poems" and "The Listeners."

RUSSIAN LABOR PARTY WARNING AGAINST RUMORS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PETROGRAD, Russia—As already reported by cable, the Russian Government recently denounced the machinations which, it asserted, were seeking to create unrest throughout Russia, and proclaimed both by means of a statement issued by M. Stürmer, and of declarations made by the ministers of war and of the marine in the Duma that Russia remained firm in her determination to prosecute the war side by side with her allies.

It was not, however, the Government which made the first move in the matter, but the people which spoke through the Labor group of the Industrial War Committee. More than a week before the opening of the Duma, namely, Nov. 1, the Rousskoie Slovo published the following extracts from a proclamation addressed by the group in question to the working classes of Petrograd:

Latterly there have spread, with more and more insistence, through all the factories and workshops of Petrograd the most alarming and dangerous rumors. It was recounted, for instance, that in such and such a factory a high chimney had fallen, crushing hundreds of workmen, that in another a terrible explosion had taken place also killing more than a hundred people. Meanwhile the news arrived that Moscow was in open revolt, and that the police had gone over to the insurgents, and so on, and so on. Simultaneously there was talk at Moscow of a rising in Petrograd, of pillaging and massacres which had occurred in the capital. But that was not sufficient: in Kharkov it was claimed that there had been a revolution in Moscow, and in Moscow a revolution in Kharkov. Naturally it was found upon verification that these rumors were nothing but gross falsehoods.

All these rumors are circulated in localities at a distance from one another, but in so identical a form that it is evident that they have their origin in a single source, and that it is a question of the action of a single, criminal, invisible, and directing impulse. The labor group, having discussed the situation and taken into account the tension caused in the various sections of society by the disorganization of the food supply, believes it its duty to warn the workers of the great danger there would be in accepting such rumors without the greatest circumspection. It is evidently in the interest of some one to make the working class turn out into the streets, and to entangle it in a movement against the country. While indicating the immense danger which thus threatens the workers, the organized group of artisans appeals to all comrades resolutely to oppose these endeavors on the part of mysterious individuals by energetic and organized social action.

The Russian Government evidently realized the import and significance of this interesting appeal, for it was the subject of serious consideration at the meetings held by the budget commission before the opening of the Duma, and was thence transmitted to M. Stürmer, being finally promulgated throughout the Empire through the official telegraphic bureau at Petrograd.

TURKISH ATROCITIES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ZURICH, Switzerland—An American missionary who has just returned from Asia Minor gives the following particulars about several of the Turkish and Austrian provinces visited by him:

The towns of Samsoun, Tokat, Amassia and Angora are absolutely deserted. The Armenian inhabitants have been massacred by the Turks. The town of Angora is in ruins, the Turks having burnt it after massacreing the inhabitants. The entire male population of the region between Amassia and Samsoun has been exterminated. The concentration camp for French and English prisoners is at Yoskat, and among the prisoners are the officers of the French submarine Turquoise. The English prisoners have been badly treated by the Turks.

NEW YORK'S CORRECTED VOTE

ALBANY, N, Y.—The State Board of Canvassers today concluded the canvass of the soldier vote which added 5992 votes to the State's total. The complete returns for President give Hughes 879,238 and Wilson 759,931. There were 19,931 votes cast by the Prohibition Party. For Governor Charles S. Whitman received 850,020 votes and Samuel Seabury, Democrat, 686,882.

PORT OF BOSTON

Arrivals

Steamers City of Augusta, Munson, Savannah; Belfast, Rawley, Winterport, Me.; Calvin Austin, Strout, Portland; City of Gloucester, Linneken, Gloucester.

Tug Tacony, Wallace, Portland, towing barge Upton.

Cleared

Steamers Belfast, Rawley, Winterport; Calvin Austin, Strout, Portland; Prince George (Br.) Simms, Yarmouth, N. S.

NEW YORK ARRIVALS

Today, strs Comal, Mobile and Tampa; Occidente, Galveston; Geo E Paddleford, Tampico; Bellatrix, Rotterdam; Pietro, Madeira; Littleberg, Algiers; Silver Shell, Bordeaux; City of Columbus, Savannah; Bermudian, Bermuda.

LAWSON INVITED TO CAPITAL

WASHINGTON, D. C.—R. L. Henry, chairman of the House Committee on Rules, wired Thomas W. Lawson today, asking him to come to Washington immediately for a conference if he has any information regarding leaks to Wall Street on President Wilson's peace note

BY OTHER EDITORS

The Oleomargarine Tax

PROVIDENCE JOURNAL — Representative Aswell of Louisiana has introduced a bill in Congress to reduce the tax on oleomargarine from 10 cents a pound to 1 cent, and to repeal the license tax on all oleomargarine manufacturers. The bill will awaken the butter interests at once. Chemically, butter is nothing more or less than oleomargarine. Good oleomargarine is better than mediocre butter, yet the butter interests cry out against the production of a substitute which chemically is the same as their own, and in many instances better. Representative Aswell declares that his bill will reduce the cost of 150,000,000 pounds of food a year. Anything to reduce the cost of living should be acceptable to the public. The Government should not impose a tax upon any product to favor special interests, and, although the butter men will no doubt rouse themselves to the present emergency, there is hope that the Aswell bill will pass both houses of Congress.

"Cash and Carry System"

DAYTON (O.) NEWS—A Western groceryman has introduced what he calls the "cash and carry system." That is, if a customer pays cash, 5 per cent discount is granted, and if the goods are carried home by the customer—if they do not have to be delivered by the groceryman—another 5 per cent discount is allowed. He says he is making money for himself as well as for his customers, because it costs more than 5 per cent to send out bills and make collections, and more than the same amount to deliver goods. There is no question that the cost of delivery is a big item in the present-day system of merchandizing, and that the store that refused to deliver goods and thus saved the cost of delivery, could afford to sell some cheaper than the place that maintains "free" delivery. But it is also true that the merchant can and does deliver goods cheaper than it would be for the customer to go and get the goods.

Socialism and the Laws

FARGO (N. D.) FORUM—How fast the world is moving toward greater social justice, how rapidly the people of America are adopting as laws, doctrines that a few years ago were denounced as impractical and idle dreams, as the visionary views of "Socialists," was brought forcibly home to a Fargo audience at the Grand Theater recently. The State of Ohio has adopted the most progressive constitution now in force in the sisterhood of American states. As Dr. Bigelow stated, it has practically abolished a hard-and-fast constitution. It has no constitution, as that term once implied. Under the new Ohio law the people of that State are the final authority on every phase of government—they can change their constitution at will. Is it a mistake? Those who believe that the people must have checks and barriers, those who are certain that the success that has been attained by the American Republic has been because of the checks and bars imposed by the hard-and-fast constitutions, will shudder. But those who have a deep and abiding faith in the good sense of the people will rejoice in this change in Ohio's laws and will await the outcome with optimism and confidence.

FRANCO-PORTUGUESE COMMITTEE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, France—At a meeting held recently in Paris under the presidency of M. Yves Guyot, former Minister, which was attended by a number of distinguished Portuguese, it was decided to form a Franco-Portuguese Commercial Committee in Paris, similar to those already existing in Lisbon and London. M. Carlos Gomez, president of the Chamber of Commerce at Lisbon, the Deputy for Vilhena of the economic mission to France; M. Navarre, Consul-General and commercial adviser to the Portuguese Embassy in Paris; M. Jules Godin, former Minister, and M. Francois Deloncle, discussed the formation of this commercial committee of which the object is to bring about closer commercial relations between Portugal and France, and to prepare for an economic alliance between the two countries. After a speech by M. de Almada Negreiros, of the Seculo of Lisbon, the meeting proceeded to appoint the committee. M. Yves Guyot was made president, M. João Chagas, the Portuguese Minister in Paris, honorary president, and the Consul-General vice-president. M. Gomez was given full authority to organize the Franco-Portuguese committee at Lisbon.

PRIZE COURT DECISION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—The president of the British Prize Court has condemned as good and lawful prize a quantity of fat backs, oleo oil, and lard, worth upwards of £10,000, which was shipped in March and April, 1915, by Messrs. Hammond & Co. and Messrs. Swift & Co. of Chicago and consigned to P. Buch & Co. of Copenhagen on board six different neutral steamers. A claim was put forward by the consignees to the goods on one of the vessels, namely, the American steamship Maracas, who claimed to be the true and sole owners of the goods. The claim was supported by an affidavit, which, though it purported to be made by the claimants, was signed by an attorney per pro P. Buch & Co. The case for the Crown was that the goods were ultimately destined for Germany. The president held that the goods were conditional contraband proceeding to an enemy country for the use of troops in that country, and he declared them to have been properly seized. He accordingly condemned the goods or their proceeds. His lordship added that it was a fraudulent attempt on the part of Buch & Co. to try and establish ownership in the goods on the Maracas.

PLEA MADE BY LORD WIMBORNE FOR IRISH UNITY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DUBLIN, Ireland—At a dinner given recently in Dublin by the Lord Mayor, at which the principal guests were the Lord Lieutenant and Mr. Massey, premier of New Zealand, Lord Wimborne said there were two things that they should hold firmly in their thoughts—first, that nothing could compensate them individually or collectively for failure to win the war, and that nothing short of the maximum effort of which they were capable could entitle them to expect success. Unless they were prepared to subordinate everything to the task and throw every ounce of their weight into the scale, the decisive victory would be whittled down to the national and, indeed, European calamity of an inconclusive peace. It must be admitted that Ireland had not contributed her whole strength to this war. Their impediment was political; it was to be found in the adherence to rival and conflicting political ideals and to a propensity, conscious or unconscious, to accord precedence to them, and to their retention or promotion, over the task of winning the war itself. The admonitions from speeches and the press might be summarized as, on the one hand, "First put Home Rule into operation, and then you will find that the response to the military requirements will not be withheld"; and on the other hand—"First respect the party truce, and adhere to the act of union, and let Ireland, which enjoys the advantage of the British connection, bear her common share in the imperial burden of war." Both doctrines suffered from inversion. If they lost the war all went—nationality, prosperity, and the Empire itself. In view of this, then, the order of their going should be first to take what steps were necessary to win the war, and so mutually accommodate themselves to the situation as to render that paramount object possible of realization.

The recent negotiations for a settlement indicated to what extent responsible men on both sides, much to their credit, were prepared to take risks to devise a solution, and extricate Ireland from the paralyzing effects of her present condition. He would not abandon the belief that divergence would fuse in the crucible of a common danger and a common cause. As things were the solution of the Irish problem could best be effected by Irishmen themselves. One thing, at any rate, was generally admitted. If agreement were reached today it would be the making of Ireland. It was a priceless opportunity. While the young men of both creeds were fighting shoulder to shoulder, emulating the heroism of those who had preceded them, the older men and women would remain behind to fashion and build up against the young men's triumphant return, and under the cooperation of their patriotism, such a policy, based on broad and statesmanlike lines, as would, within the empire, insure to them and their successors a native land of liberty, amity, prosperity and renown.

SHIPPING NEWS

Tardy arrival of horses to be taken by the Leyland liner Canadian kept the steamer in port since last night, when it was scheduled to sail for England, until this afternoon. There were 640 horses taken aboard and 64 American hostlers signed to take care of them during the transatlantic trip. The cargo consisted of grain, provisions, boots, machinery and general merchandise.

Wholesale prices of fresh groundfish at South Boston were slightly lower today, although receipts of fish were light. Dealers say a slackened demand is responsible. Wholesale dealers' prices: Haddock $9.75 per hundredweight, steak cod $10,75@17.50, market cod $7@8, pollock $5.75, large hake $11.50@13, small hake $8.50@9, and cusk $7.25@7.75. Arrivals: Schooners Helen B. Thomas 8000 pounds and Pythian 6300.

Gill netters landed about 100,000 pounds fresh pollock at Gloucester today, the only receipts reported.

New Year's Day is to be celebrated as a holiday for the first time at the fish pier, South Boston, next Monday. All business is to be suspended.

Statistics issued today show 39 fishing vessels arriving at Boston during the seven days ending Thursday night, with 886,165 pounds fresh groundfish, compared to 36 vessels with 1,419,700 pounds for the corresponding week last year.

The United States coastguard cutter Gresham returned to Boston today after an unsuccessful search for the steamer Maryland, which sent out an S. O. S. call by wireless Christmas night. The cutter Acushnet, also searching for the boat, returned to Woods Hole late Thursday night. Shipping interests believe the vessel has gone down. Wreckage sighted by the cutters indicated an explosion had occured on some boat, as wood, broken furniture and interior fittings were smashed into small pieces.

Negotiations for the sale of the British steamer Evangeline have been in progress for several days. A deposit already has been paid on the vessel by a local concern representing the prospective purchasers, it was learned today. The Plant line service between Boston and Halifax was suspended last night with the sailing of the steamer Halifax, according to A. W. Perry, owner of the line. The Halifax will be laid off upon arrival at Halifax for repairs.

REAL ESTATE

The F. H. Roberts Company manufacturing property has been sold to John W. Flavin, who reconveys title to William D. Lee. The property consists of a four-story brick building and a six-story brick structure, together with 7082 square feet of land located at 12 to 26 Ferry Street, North End. The total assessment is $156,500, of which $56,700 is land value.

Another important sale just closed embraces the Josiah H. Goddard, trustee, estate situated at 38 and 40 Wareham Street through to Malden Street, South End, consisting of two three-story brick buildings and one frame building, occupying nearly all of the 58,600 square feet of land. The total taxed valuation is $99,300 and $50,300 of that amount applies on the land. Browning K. Baker is the buyer.

SALE ON WEST NEWTON HILL

A fine lot of land containing 43,000 square feet on Sylvan Avenue, West Newton, has been purchased by Robert M. Newell from Charles E. Gibson through Meredith & Grew. It lies between the fine estate of Frank J. Hale and that of Dr. Louis Bell.

BACK BAY CONVEYANCES

Papers have gone to record whereby W. Stanley Tripp takes title from Albert Geiger et al. to a parcel of vacant land fronting on Boylston Road corner of Ipswich Street, Back Bay Fens. There is a total area of 19,640 square feet valued by the assessors at $49,000.

Another property changing hands consists of a four-story swell front brick dwelling at 64 Westland Avenue near Hemenway Street, owned by Isabella B. Glass and purchased by Fannie A. Priest. The assessment is $23,000, including $8300 on 2760 square feet of land.

CONSTRUCTION SUMMARY

The following statistics of building and engineering operations in New England were compiled by the F. W. Dodge Company:

CONTRACTS AWARDED TO DEC. 27

1916	$207,591,000	1908	$111,514,000
1915	180,593,000	1907	129,224,000
1914	162,660,000	1906	123,380,000
1913	170,014,000	1905	106,916,000
1912	198,027,000	1904	97,244,000
1911	170,320,000	1903	103,675,000
1910	154,914,000	1902	117,901,000
1909	162,168,000	1901	120,288,000

BUILDING NOTICES

Among the most important permits issued today and posted in the office of Commissioner O'Hearn were the following to construct, alter or repair buildings. The location, owner, architect and nature of the work are given in the order published:

Park st., 94, ward 19; L. E. Rose, L. M. Ham; brick garage.

Gibson st., 60, ward 20; City of Boston, Joseph McGinness; brick school.

Parsons st., 135, ward 26; John H. Wisbach; brick garage.

Lorna rd., 69-71, ward 21; Henry Klehm; frame garage.

Percival st., 3, ward 18; Wm. E. Wight; frame office.

Washington st., 5178, ward 23; H. W. Peters, alter mfg.

Charles st., 61-63, and 109 Mt. Vernon st., ward 8; B. F. Shattuck; alter store and tenements.

Devonshire st., 14, and 26 Exchange st., ward 5; Edward A. Hunting; alter restaurant and mercantile.

DOMINIONS CALL FOR A VOICE IN IMPERIAL AFFAIRS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—Sir Joseph Ward, Finance Minister of New Zealand recently lectured in the Gresham College Hall, on "The United Kingdom and Her Overseas Dominions After the War." Among those present were the Lord Mayor, the High Commissioner of New Zealand, the Agents-General of Victoria, Tasmania, and Western Australia, the directors of several insurance companies, the masters of the Ironmongers and the Farriers companies, and the president of the Institute of Bankers.

In any reconstitution of the Empire, said Sir Joseph, every portion must decide that there could be no interference with the right of people in any part of the Empire to do what they thought proper within their own shores. But collectively things could not be allowed to remain as before the war. In years to come there would be a cry for a system of devolution in this country which would give a local Parliament to each portion of the country and prepare the way for a Federal Parliament for the United Kingdom, and eventually for the Empire. But they could not afford to wait for that. They must have a council.

The British Government could now, if it thought fit, cede New Zealand to another country, and it was time that the Dominions had a voice in the questions of whether the Empire was to go to war, what the terms of peace were to be, and in questions of naval defense and other matters.

The efforts of the British navy were unparalleled in the history of the world. The navy had saved the whole Empire. The overseas Dominions had never paid their proper share towards the upkeep of the navy. In the years to come if they had not one great Empire navy under the control of the Admiralty in time of war, then the very expansion of the Empire in the Pacific would call for the establishment of a Pacific navy. After the war the Empire should be self-supporting. A scheme must be evolved which would lead to an expansion of trade and give them a chance to negotiate with any country that had barriers up against them. It would be folly, he concluded, to leave the United States out of any such arrangement.

BORDER TROOPS START HOME

SAN ANTONIO, Tex.—The Second New York Artillery left McAllen for its home station today. The Indiana guardsmen stationed at Llano Grande also started homeward.

LENIENCY PLEA FOR RAILROADS BY MR. ELLIOTT

SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—Howard Elliott, president of the New Haven Railroad, made a plea for leniency toward railroads and railroad interests last night before the Massachusetts State Boards of Trade, in session here.

Common interests, he held, should be so aligned that remedial legislation of benefit to transportation interests and the public they serve would be a natural result.

"One outcome of the situation," he said, "may be the passing of a bill through Congress to put in charge of the Interstate Commerce Commission the absolute control, insofar as making the rules and the prices for cars are concerned, of the freight car equipment of the United States, giving the Commerce Commission power to order cars in different directions and to make the charges for demurrage and per diem and other features of detailed railway operations. Whether that will go through or not, no one knows."

SCOTTISH EDUCATOR ON POLISH PROBLEMS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

EDINBURGH, Scotland—Prof. James MacKinnon of Edinburgh University recently delivered a lecture on "The Subject People of Europe and Their Aspirations" at a meeting of the Edinburgh branch of the Educational Institute of Scotland.

Dealing first with the Polish problems Professor MacKinnon said the question had arisen out of the partitions of Poland by Russia, Prussia and Austria in the last third of the Eighteenth Century. After reviewing the policy of these powers towards their Polish subjects during the Nineteenth Century he pointed out that Polish nationality had survived every attempt to stamp it out, and the Polish question was today a very living one indeed. The war had only intensified the nationalist consciousness of the Poles, and this was one of the vital questions which would have to be solved satisfactorily, if Europe was to escape a repetition of this conflict. The three powers most intimately concerned regarded it from the standpoint of their special interest. The Austro-German solution which had been recently proclaimed was governed by this consideration, and neither Russia nor her allies could possibly accept it as final, unless in the highly improbable event of their complete defeat. Russia also, of course, tended to regard the question from a Russian standpoint, and he thought the Russian Government would be wise to come forward without undue delay with a definite and concrete scheme of complete self-government, and thus counter the Austro-German move. This he understood was what the Poles expected and even demanded, and delay by the Russian Government in coming to a decision on a definite scheme of a far-reaching nature was having no good effect on Polish public opinion. What the Poles really wanted was the restoration of the old independent Polish kingdom under the recognition not merely of Russia, but of Europe. The aspiration was not hostile to Russia. The Poles wished to attain and develop their National state existence, with the goodwill of Russia, and their champions argued that this solution would be in the real interest of Russia as well as Poland.

FRANK J. MATHER TO GIVE ART LECTURES

A course of free public lectures on "Modern Painting" is to be given by Frank Jewett Mather Jr., in the Lowell Institute course, in Huntington Hall, Rogers Building, Thursdays and Saturdays, at 5 p. m., beginning Jan. 4. The lecture schedule is as follows: 1, "The Pseudo-Classical Background"; 2, "Romanticism and Realism"; 3, "The Academic Style"; 4, "Landscape Before Impressionism"; 5, "Impressionism"; 6, "Mural Painting"; 7, "Great Traditionalists: Prudhon, Watts, Millet, Fantin, La Farge, Lenoir, Etc."; 8, "The Newest Movements: Post-Impressionism, Cubism, Futurism, Etc." Tickets to the first lecture exchangeable at the door for course tickets with reserved seats, may be obtained free by sending to the Curator, 491 Boylston Street, one stamped, addressed envelope for each ticket desired.

SHEFFIELD GLASS TRADE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SHEFFIELD, England—A report dealing with the progress made in establishing the glass making industry in Sheffield and district was recently presented to the annual meeting of the University of Sheffield. The pro-Chancellor, Mr. A. J. Hobson, remarked that the teaching of the technology of glass had been commenced, and was full of promise for the future. The university was receiving an annual income of £1200 from the advisory council of the Privy Council, and had obtained a grant of £1500 from the same source toward capital equipment, £2000 from the Glass Manufacturers Association, and £3000 from the Ministry of Munitions. A considerable amount of property had been acquired in Sheffield, and works had also been erected at Worksop and Conisboro. The whole movement was the outcome of the fact that in the early days of the war the United Kingdom was completely cut off from its sources of glass in Germany and Bohemia. Glass was wanted for laboratory investigations, as well as for purposes of trade, and conduct of the war, and now they were on the way to restore the industry independent of foreign countries.

BUSINESS, FINANCE AND INVESTMENTS

STOCK MARKET PRICE COURSE IS IRREGULAR

Recovery of Early Losses Largely Due to Covering of Shorts—Rails and Motor Issues Are the Weak Features

New York stock market prices sagged again in the early dealings today. United States Steel common was down more than a point at one time, and rallied only slightly. Lackawanna Steel was another weak feature. Practically everything on the list sold lower, including some of the railroads. Union Pacific lost a point. Studebaker, Ohio Cities Gas and Columbia Gas were very heavy. The decline in the latter was nearly four points.

Gulf common was heavy in the first few minutes of trading on the local stock exchange today. It sold ex-dividend of $5 and lost an additional point and a half. The list as a whole sagged. American Telephone, Isle Royale and East Butte also sold ex-dividend of $2, $2 and $1 respectively.

Both markets were fairly steady and dull at the lower level late in the first half hour.

There were some good recoveries toward midday but the improvement was probably due more to short covering than to other support. The general trend was decidedly irregular. Central Leather, after opening up ¾ at 82½, declined to 81¼ and then advanced more than two points during the first half of the session. Columbia Gas opened off 2⅝ at 39 and declined more than a point further. Crucible Steel Opened unchanged at 69¾ and sold well above 61.

The motor and railroad stocks were uniformly weak. Maxwell opened unchanged at 47½ and declined more than a point. Willys-Overland opened up ⅛ at 36⅝ and dropped more than two points. Studebaker was off ⅝ at the opening at 104 and declined nearly four points further before midday. Steel was off 1¼ at the opening at 103¾. It improved to 105 and declined a point during the forenoon. Texas Company opened up ¼ at 222¾ and went to 229.

Tamarack opened unchanged in Boston at 50½ and after receding to 50 it advanced more than two points. Osceola was ex dividend of $6 at the opening at 85, compared with Thursday's closing of 92¾ and advanced two points before midday.

There were still further recoveries in the early afternoon. Texas Company showed the largest gain. It was selling around 233 at the beginning of the last hour, an advance of more than 10 points above the opening price. Gulf common, after advancing to 112 dropped 2 points. Tamarack had a further good gain on the Boston exchange. New Haven was one of the weakest features.

Nek York total sales 681,900 shares, $3,310,000 bonds.

STANDARD OIL STOCKS

	Bid	Asked
Atlantic Refining	990	1010
Buckeye Pipe Line	114	117
Indiana Pipe Line	110	115
Ohio Oil	382	387
Prairie Oil & Gas	590	600
South Penn Oil	575	585
Standard Oil, California	358	363
Indiana	815	825
Kentucky	775	790
New Jersey	697	702
New York	268	271
Union Tank Line	93	96
Washington Oil	40	43
Illinois Pipe	228	233
Prairie Pipe	328	333

RESERVE BOARD'S AFFAIRS

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Federal Reserve Board is prepared to approve a banking connection with Orient and Australia similar to that established between New York Federal Reserve Bank and the Bank of England. The Federal Reserve Bank of San Francisco would be the American agent in the projected arrangement.

BAR SILVER PRICES

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Commercial bar silver 75⅝c, unchanged.

LONDON, England — Bar silver 36½d, unchanged.

GOLD OUTPUT

LONDON, England—The production of gold in Rhodesia, South Africa, in November was 75,787 fine ounces, valued at £317,135.

WEATHER

Official predictions by the United States Weather Bureau

BOSTON AND VICINITY

For Southern New England: Fair moderate northwest winds.

For Southern New England: Fair, colder tonight; Saturday, fair.

For Northern New England: Fair tonight and Saturday; little change in temperature.

TEMPERATURES TODAY

8 a. m. ..... 24 | 10 a. m. 23
12 noon 24

IN OTHER CITIES
(8 a. m.)

Albany	22	New Orleans	60
Buffalo	12	New York	26
Chicago	4	Philadelphia	30
Cincinnati	22	Pittsburgh	20
Denver	2	Portland, Me	14
Des Moines	2	Portland, Ore	36
Jacksonville	66	San Francisco	42
Kansas City	16	St. Louis	22
Nantucket	36	Washington	32

ALMANAC FOR TODAY

Sun rises ..... 7:13 | High water,
Sun sets ..... 4:29 | 2:30 a.m., 2:50 p.m.
Length of day.. 9:07 | Moon sets, 10:30 p.m.
LIGHT VEHICLE LAMPS AT 4:50 P. M.

NEW YORK STOCKS

NEW YORK—Following are the transactions on the New York stock exchange, giving the opening, high, low and last sales today:

	Open	High	Low	Last Sale
Adams Ex	140	140	136	136
AjaxRubber	72¾	72¾	72¾	72¾
Alaska Gold	10¾	11½	10⅜	11
Alaska Ju	7⅛	7⅛	7	7
Allis-Chal	26½	27	26	27
*Allis-Chal pf	86	86	84½	85
Am Ag Chem	89	89	89	89
A A Chem pf	102	102	102	102
Am B Sugar	89	89	88	88¼
ABS&F pf	188¾	188¾	188¾	188¾
Am Can	46¼	46½	45¾	46½
Am Can pf	108½	108½	108½	108½
Am Car Fy	63¾	64½	63½	64½
AmCotOil pf	100½	100½	100½	100½
Am Express	131¾	131¾	131¾	131¾
Am H & L	12	12¼	12	12
Am H & L pf	61¾	62¾	61¾	62¾
Am Ice Sec	31¼	31½	30¾	30¾
Am Linseed	18⅞	18⅞	18⅞	18⅞
Am Lins'd pf	50	50¼	50	50¼
Am Loco	75½	77¼	75½	76⅝
Am Smelt'g	102⅝	104⅛	102½	104
AmSSecB pf	93¾	93⅜	93¾	93⅜
Am Steel Fy	60½	60½	60	60
Am Sugar	108¾	108½	108¾	108⅜
*Am Tel & Tel	123⅛	123⅜	123⅛	123⅜
Am Woolen	43	43⅞	42⅝	43⅞
Am Wool pf	94⅞	94⅞	94½	94½
Am Writ pf	44	45	44	45
Am Zinc	35½	37½	35½	37½
Anaconda	80⅛	81¾	80⅛	81¼
Atl Bir & Atl	15¼	15¼	15	15
Atchison	103¾	103⅞	103⅜	103⅞
*Atchison pf	98½	98⅜	98½	98½
At Coast Li	118	118	117⅜	117⅜
*At Gulf ctf	109¼	112¾	107½	112¾
At Gulf pf ctf	64¼	64¼	63	63¼
Bald Loco	56¼	58⅛	56¼	57½
Bald Loco pf	101	101	101	101
Balt & Ohio	83⅛	84	83⅛	84
B & Ohio pf	75¼	75¼	75¼	75¼
Beth Steel	504	525	504	525
Beth Steel pf	135	135	135	135
BF Goodrich	60	60	58¾	58¾
Brown Shoe	65	65¼	65	65¼
B C R & N	77	77	77	77
Burns Bros	88½	88½	88	88½
Butte & Sup	46	46	45¼	45¼
Cal Petrol	25	26	24	26
Cal Petrol pf	53	54	53	54
Can Pacific	165½	165½	165¼	165¼
Ct Leather	82½	84½	81¼	84½
C Leather pf	114¾	114¾	113½	113¾
Chan Motor	98	99	96	99
Ches & Ohio	65	65	65	65
CM & St Paul	90⅞	91½	90½	91½
C M & St P pf	124¾	124¾	124½	124½
Chi R I & Pac	34	34¼	34	34¼
Chi R I cfts	33¾	34	33¾	34
Chi & Alt	21¼	21¼	21¼	21¼
Chi & G West	14	14	13⅞	13⅞
C & G West pf	40	40⅞	40	40⅞
Chi & NW pf	170⅛	171	170⅛	171
Chile Cop	23⅝	25¼	23⅝	24½
Chino Cop	52⅝	53½	51⅝	53½
Clu Peabody	71	71	71	71
Col Fuel	43¾	44¾	43¾	44¾
Col Gas & El	39	40	37¾	40
Com Tab & R	46	46	46	46
Corn Prod	22⅛	22¾	21⅝	22¾
Corn Prod pf	108¼	110¼	108¼	110¼
Cruc Steel	59¾	62	59½	61⅜
Cuban C Sug	46¾	48⅜	46	48⅛
Cuban C S pf	93	93¼	93	93¼
Del & Huds	149	149	149	149
Del & Lac	239¾	239¾	239¾	239¾
Denver	17½	17½	17½	17½
Domes Min	20½	20½	20¼	20¼
Driggs-Sea	46	46	45⅛	45⅛
Erie	33⅝	34	33½	34
Erie 1st pf	48½	48½	48⅜	48⅜
Erie Gen Lie	72⅞	72⅞	72⅞	72⅞
Gen Motors	38	39	38	39
Gen Chem pf	116¼	116¼	116¼	116¼
Gen Electric	166	167	165¾	167
Gen Motors N	132	135	132	135
G Motors pf N	91½	91½	91½	91½
Granby Min	86⅞	88	86⅞	87⅞
Gt Nor Ore	34⅞	35¼	34¾	35¼
Gt Nor pf	117½	117½	117½	117½
Green Can	43	43	43	43
Gulf States	121	125	121	125
Harv Cor	83	86	83	86
Harv of NJ	121	122¾	121	122¾
Ill Central	105¼	105⅞	105	105⅞
Inspiration	56	56¾	55⅝	56¾
Int Ag Corp	17¾	17¾	17	17
Int Ag Corp pf	43¾	43¾	43½	43½
Int Con Cor	16¾	16¾	16¼	16¼
Int C Cor pf	72	72	72	72
Int Mer Mar	25¾	26¼	25¼	26
I Mer Mar pf	86	87¾	85¾	86⅞
In Nickel Ct	41	41⅞	40¾	41½
In Paper	44	46	43	45½
In Paper pf	101	103¾	101	103
Kan City So	25⅜	25⅞	25¼	25¾
Kelley Tires	59½	60½	57½	63½
Kenne Cop	43¾	45⅜	43¾	45⅛
Lack Steel	82	82¼	80½	82
Laclede Gas	102	102	101⅝	100⅞
Lee R & T Ct	27	28	25⅞	28
*Lehigh Val	78¼	78¼	77¾	77¾
Loose Wiles	22¾	23½	22½	23½
Mackay pf	66	66	66	66
Man Shirt	76¼	77	76¼	77
Max Motor	47½	48	46½	48
Maxwell 1 pf	67½	68¼	67	67
Maxwell 2 pf	33	33¼	33	33¼
May Co	62	62	62	62
Mex Petrol	92¼	95	90¾	95
Miami	38¾	39⅜	38	39⅜
MSP & SSM	116⅜	116⅜	116⅜	116⅜
M & St L New	26⅞	26⅞	26⅝	26⅝
Mo K & T	11⅝	11¾	11⅝	11⅜
Mo K & T pf	20	21	20	21
Mo Pacific	15¼	15¼	15¼	15¼
Mo Pac Ct	15½	15½	15¼	15¼
Mo Pac wi	32¾	33	32⅝	33
Mon Power	101	101	100½	100½
Nat Bis pf	126	126	126	126
Nat C & S pf	112½	112½	112	112
Nat Enamel	27½	27½	26½	27
Nat Lead	58½	58½	58	58
Nevada Con	23½	23⅝	23	23⅝
NY A Brake	145	145	142	143
NY Central	103⅜	104	103¼	103⅞
NY Dock	16	16	16	16
NOT&M	21	21	21	21
N S Steel	110½	115	110½	115
N Y N H & H	51	51½	50⅛	51
N & W	134½	134½	134	134
N & W pf	86	86	86	86
North Pac	109⅝	109¾	109½	109¾
O Cities Gas	103	105	102	104
O & W	28¾	29⅛	28¾	29⅛
Penna	56⅞	57	56¾	56¾
Pere Marq wi	37	37⅞	36¼	36¾
Pere M pf wi	73	73	72½	72½
PittsCoalctf	38	39	37¼	39
PittsSteel pf	101½	102	101½	102
Pressed St	73½	76	73½	74
Public Ser	129	130½	129	130½
Pullman	163	163	163	163
Quicksilver	2⅛	2⅛	2	2
Ray Con	25⅛	25¾	25⅛	25½
Reading	101½	102¼	101⅜	101½
Repub I & S	76	77½	76	77¼
Rep I & S pf	103⅞	104	103¼	104
Rumely	18¼	18¾	18¼	18¾
Rumely pf	38	38	38	38
Ry Steel Sp	49½	49½	48½	49½
Saxon Motor	65	65	63⅞	64
Seabd A L	16⅝	17½	16⅝	17½
S-Roebuck	225	225	224	224
*Shat Ari	25¼	26	25¼	26
Sloss Shef	61½	62	60	62
So Pacific	96¾	97	96¼	97
So P R S	173	173	173	173
So Ry	31¾	32⅝	31⅜	32
So Ry pf	69¼	69¼	69¼	69¼
St L & S F wi	26⅜	26¾	26	26
Studebaker	104	104¼	100⅜	103⅝
Stutz Motor	46¾	48¾	48⅜	48½
Texas Co	222¾	237½	222¾	236
Texas Co rts	30	33¼	30	33¼
Third Ave	49	49½	49	49½
TStL & W	10¼	10¼	10¼	10¼
U B & P new	95	95¼	95	95¼
Union Pac	146¼	147¾	146	147¼
UnionPac pf	84⅜	84⅜	84⅜	84⅜
Uni Dry G pf	65	65	65	65
UnitedFruit	149	150	149	149
UnRysSF	10⅛	10½	10⅛	10½
U S C I P	21½	21½	21	21
U S R & R pf	¾	¾	½	½
U S Realty	25½	25½	25	25
U S Rubber	61⅛	62	60⅝	61⅜
U S R & R	63¾	64¼	63¾	64¼
U S Steel	103¾	106¼	103⅝	106¼
U S Steel pf	119½	119½	119½	119½
Utah Copper	99	101¾	98¾	101¾
Utah Sc	22⅝	22⅞	22⅝	22⅞
V-C Chem	43	43½	42⅞	43
Wabash	15⅛	15½	15⅛	15½
Wabash pf A	56	57	55	57
Wabash pf B	30	30	29¾	29¼
Wells Fargo	141¼	141¼	139	139
W Maryland	27	27⅞	27	27½
West Union	96½	96½	96½	96½
*Westinghse	54⅛	54⅞	54⅛	54⅝
W & L E w i	22¼	22⅜	22¼	22¼
W & L E 1st wi	49¼	49¼	49¼	49¼
White Motor	48½	48½	48	48¼
Willys-Over	36⅝	36⅝	34	35⅛
W-O pf	95	95	95	95
Wis Cent	52¼	52¼	52¼	52¼
Woolworth	138¼	138¼	138⅛	138⅛
Wor Pump	29¼	29¼	28⅛	28⅛

*Ex-dividend.

BETHLEHEM STEEL DIVIDEND PLANS FOR NEW YEAR

Extra Payment Likely When Directors Meet—Big Profits Are Expected for Year 1917

NEW YORK, N. Y.—No definite decision as to Bethlehem Steel dividends for the year 1917 has been reached, although the matter has been under discussion for some time past.

Charles M. Schwab has taken the large shareholders into his confidence and permitted them to express their views on the subject. Directors will meet in January to make the declaration.

One of the shareholders would like to place the common stock on a $60 a share annual basis, in addition to an extra dividend of $100 a share. Chairman Schwab is opposed to such a large dividend and it is not likely the wish of that shareholder will be realized.

From what can be learned, the directors are now considering the payment of the regular dividend of $30 and an extra dividend of $30. However, this may be changed before the meeting of January.

Charles M. Schwab says Bethlehem proposes to spend $100,000,000 for new construction. This, with the acquisition of the Pennsylvania Steel Co. and the American Iron & Steel Manufacturing Co., will require a large increase in working capital.

Orders on the books of the Bethlehem Steel Corporation promise big profits for the company in 1917, but it is not likely that earnings will be as large as expected this year.

The Bethlehem Co. will have finished practically all of its war orders by Jan. 1, and orders on the books at that date will be largely domestic, the profits on which will be smaller than in the case of shells for the Allies. In this connection, however, orders will be more substantial and less apt to be cancelled in case of cessation of hostilities.

All the plants of the Bethlehem Corporation are operating full, and the outlook could not be better.

Mr. Schwab has notified the shareholders that he is opposed to any plan looking to an increase in the number of shares of common stock.

BOSTON STOCKS

BOSTON—Following are the transactions on the Boston Stock Exchange, giving the opening, high, low and last sales today:

	Open	High	Low	Last Sale
Adventure	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞
Ahmeek	102	103	102	103
Alaska	10¾	11¾	10¾	11¾
Algomah	1	1⅛	1	1⅛
Alloues	64	64	64	64
Am Ag Ch	89	89	88¾	88¾
Am Ag Ch pf	101⅝	102¼	101⅝	102
Am Pneu pf	8	8	8	8
Am Sugar pf	117¼	117¼	117¼	117¼
*Am Tel	123	123¾	123	123¼
Am Tel rts	1⅛	2	1⅛	1⅛
Am Wool pf	95½	96	95½	96
Am Zinc	35½	37½	35½	37¼
Am Zinc pf	70	70	70	70
Anaconda	80⅞	81	80⅜	81
Ariz Com	14½	14⅝	14¼	14⅝
*Atl Gulf & WI	108½	113	103	112
Atl Gulf pf	65	65	64¾	65
B & A	174	174	173	173
Best Eleva	75	76	75½	75½
Boston & Ma	41	41	41	41
Butte & Sup	45½	46	44¾	44¾
Cal & Ariz	76	77	75½	77
Cal & Hecla	543	550	544	550
Centennial	21	21	21	21
Cop Range	64	64¾	63½	64¾
Cuban Cem	18	18	17½	17½
Davis Daly	5½	6	5½	6
*East Butte	15	15¼	14¾	15
Edison Elec	225	225	225	225
Fitchburg pf	72	72	72	72
Franklin	8½	8½	8	8½
Granby	89	89	89	89
Hancock	16½	17	16½	16½
Indiana	3½	3½	3½	3½
Int Port Ce	18	18	17	17
Isl Cr Coal	57½	58	56	58
*Isle Royale	33	33	33	33
Kerr Lake	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾
Lake Copper	13¼	16¼	13	16
Maine Cent	99	99	98½	98½
Mason Val	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜
Mass	13½	14	13½	14
Mass Elec	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾
Mass Gas	93½	93½	93	93
Mass Gas pf	80	80	80	80
Merg'thaler	166	166	166	166
Michigan	3¼	3¼	3¼	3¼
Mohawk	93	95	93	95
N Arcadian	5¼	5¼	5¼	5¼
NECot Yarn	35	35	35	35
New Eng Tel	121½	121½	121½	121½
New River	24¼	24¾	24¼	24¾
New Idria	14½	14½	14½	14½
*Nipissing	8¾	8¾	8¾	8¾
do cash	9¼	9¼	9¼	9¼
North Butte	22¾	23⅛	22½	23⅛
North Lake	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
North (NH)	93	100	93	100
N Y N H & H	50¾	51½	50	51
Old Colony	135	135	135	135
Old Dom	62	62½	62	62½
*Osceola	85	87	85	87
Pond Cr Coal	18⅞	19½	18½	19½
Pullman	161	161	161	161
Quincy	88	88	88	88
Reece F M	4	4	4	4
Reece But	15¼	15½	15¼	15½
Shannon	9	9	9	9
S Utah M & S	23c	28c	28c	28c
South Lake	5¼	5¼	5¼	5¼
St Marys	85	88	85	88
Sup & Boston	5¼	5¼	4⅞	5¼
Swift & Co	146	147	145	147
Tamarack	50½	54½	50	54
Torrington	63	63	61	61
Trinity	6	6⅛	6	6
Tuolumne	2	2⅛	2	2
Union Pac	146⅜	146⅜	146⅜	146⅜
United Fruit	149½	150	149¼	149½
U Shoe Mac	56½	57	56½	56½
U Shoe M pf	29⅝	29⅝	29⅝	29⅝
U S Smelt	63¾	64½	63¾	64
U S Smelt pf	52¼	52¼	52	52¼
U S Steel	104	105¾	103¾	105½
U S Steel pf	119¾	119¾	119⅜	119⅜
Utah Apex	3	3	3	3
Utah Cons	17	17⅞	16½	17¾
Utah Copper	101	101	101	101
Utah Metal	6	6	5⅞	5⅞
Ventura	7⅞	8	7⅝	7⅝
West Union	96	96	96	96
Winona	4½	5	4½	5
Wolverine	46	46½	46	46½

*Ex-dividend.

BONDS

	High	Low	Last
Am T & T 4s	91¼	91¼	91½
Am T & T 5s	99¼	99	99¼
C B & Q jt 4s	98⅓	98⅓	98⅜
Chic Junc 5s	101¼	101¼	101¼
KMB in	75	75	75
NET 5s 1932	100¼	100	100
Swift & Co 5s	101⅛	101⅛	101⅛
U Fr 4½s '23	98⅛	98⅛	98⅛

COTTON MARKET

Reported by Richardson, Hill & Co.

	Open	High	Low	Last sale
	New York			
Jan	17.12	17.25	16.89	16.99
March	17.39	17.58	17.10	17.27
May	17.72	17.88	17.40	17.57
July	17.77	17.88	17.40	17.57
Oct	16.28	16.37	15.90	16.08

Spots, 17.25, down 25 points.

LIVERPOOL, England, 2 p. m.—Cotton futures steady, with active months 13 to 19 points net lower. Sales totaled 6000 bales, of which 3100 were American: March-April 10.54d; May-June 10.63d; Oct.-Nov. 9.91d.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Foreign exchange higher, demand sterling 475 9-16, cables 476 7-16, franc cables 583½, checks 584½, Reichsmark cables 73 1-16, checks 73, lire cables 684, checks 685.

BANK OF FRANCE AS AGENT

PARIS, France—Bank of France will probably be appointed agent in France for Federal Reserve Bank of New York.

PROVISIONS

Arrivals

Str Tuscan, Philadelphia, 2129 bags peanuts, 25 crates parsley, 352 barrels spinach, 3 crates tomatoes.

Str J. S. Whitney, New York, 156 bags beans, 394 boxes grapefruit, 222 boxes oranges, 25 boxes figs, 252 boxes dates.

Boston Receipts

Today, 1560 barrels 4748 boxes apples, 193 barrels cranberries, 21 refrigerators strawberries, 8119 boxes oranges, 519 boxes grapefruit, 447 boxes lemons, 17 crates pineapples, 25 packages figs, 2250 boxes raisins, 252 boxes dates, 2129 bags peanuts, 9462 bushels potatoes, 234 barrels sweet potatoes.

Boston Poultry Receipts

Today 5183 packages, last year 2826 packages.

Boston Wholesale Prices

Flour—New wheat spring patents, $8.70@9.30; special short patents, $9.60@10; fancy, $10.50; spring clears in sacks, $7.25@8.10; winter patents, $8.25@8.90; winter straights, $8@8.50; winter clears, $7.85@8.30; Kansas patents in sacks, $8.10@8.90.

Corn—Spot No. 2 yellow, $1.18; No. 3 yellow, $1.16; sample yellow, $1.15; for shipment, No. 2 yellow, $1.14½@1.14; No. 3 yellow, $1.11½@1.12; sample yellow, $1.09½@1.10.

Oats—Spot No. 1 clipped white, 69c; No. 2 clipped white 68c; No. 3 clipped white 67c; for shipment, fancy 40 lbs. 64½@65c; fancy 38 lbs. 64@64½c; regular 38 lbs, 63@63½c; regular 36 lbs, 62@62½c.

Millfeed — Spring bran, $30@30.50; winter bran, $30.50@31; middlings, $31@36; mixed feed, $35@39; red dog, $47; linseed meal, $50; gluten feed, $39.73; hominy feed, $42.90; stock feed, $40.35; oat hulls, $23.50; alfalfa meal, $31.50.

Cornmeal and Oatmeal—Granulated cornmeal, $5.85; bolted, $5.80; bag meal, $2.10@2.12; cracked corn, $2.14@2.16; oatmeal rolled, $7.15; cut and ground, $7.86.

Hay—Choice, $22.50; No. 1 grade, $21; No. 2 grade, $18; No. 3 grade, $15; stock, $13@14; alfalfa, $17@23.

Straw—Rye, $13.50@14; oat, $10@11.

Beans—Car lots, choice pea, $6.85@7; red kidney, $7.25@7.50; yellow eyes, $6.50@6.75; Scotch green peas, $5.50; California small white, $7@7.15; Canadian peas, $3.25@3.75; lima beans, 8¼c lb.

Potatoes — Maine, $3.50@3.60 per 2-bu bag, in bulk at Charlestown, $1.65@1.70 bu; sweets, $1.50 bskt.

Onions—Connecticut Valley, $4@4.5 bag; Spanish, $4.25 per 120-lb case.

Butter—Northern creamery extras, 39½@40c; western firsts, 37@37½c; western extras, 39@39½c.

Eggs—Fancy hennery and nearby, 55@56c; eastern extras, 54@55c; western extras, 53@54c; western prime firsts, 50@51c; western firsts, 48@49c; storage extras, 35@35½c; storage firsts, 33½@34½c.

Fruit—Oranges, California, $1.75@2.75 bx; Florida, $1.75@3; grapefruit, $2@3.25; grapes, Malaga, $2.50@5 kg; pineapples, $2.75@3.75 per crt; cranberries, $1.50@2.25 crt, $4@7 bbl; Florida strawberries 50@60c.

Apples—MacIntosh Reds, $3@5; Baldwins, fancy, $3.25@3.75; No. 1, $2.75@3.25; No. 2, $1.75@2.25; Greenings, $2.50@3.50; Pippins, $2@2.50; Pound Sweets, $2.50@3.50, bu bxs 50c@$1.50; western box apples, $1.50@2.50.

Sugar—American, Arbuckle and Revere refineries quote granulated and fine as a basis at 6.85c a pound in 100-bbl lots and $6.95@7 in 20-bbl lots. Wholesale grocers quoted granulated at 7.15c a pound for less than 20 bbls.

DAIRY PRODUCTS

Boston Receipts

Today, 1840 tubs 2160 bxs 119,134 lbs butter, 118 bxs cheese, 1847 cs eggs.

1915, 793 tubs 1670 bxs 41,813 lbs butter, 346 bxs cheese, 1286 cs eggs.

New York Receipts

Today, 7218 pkgs butter, 3129 bxs cheese, 6995 cs eggs.

1915, 6338 pkgs better, 294 bxs cheese, 5201 cs eggs.

Other Markets

ST LOUIS, Dec 28—Egg market firm; cases returned 36½c, cases included 37c.

CHICAGO, Dec 28—Butter market firm; extra 38½c, extra firsts 37@38c, firsts 30@36c, packing stock 28½@29c; receipts 5024 packages. Egg market firm; firsts 40@41c, ordinary firsts 35@36c; refrigerators 32@32¼c, dirties 27@29c, checks 26@28c; receipts 2826 cases.

TAX ABATEMENT SOUGHT

Application will be made by the city of Boston to the city of Quincy for an abatement on the tax levied by Quincy on property owned by Boston in Squantum in connection with the sewerage department. The tax this year amounts to $1898.02 as compared with $501.60 in 1915. The property is said to be largely under water at high tide. Mayor Curley said today that if the abatement was not allowed the assessment would probably be taken into the courts.

BOSTON CLEARING HOUSE

Boston Clearing House exchanges and balances for today compare:

	1916	1915
Exchanges	$34,577,954	$29,362,916
Balances	4,597,553	2,364,220

Local United States subtreasury credit balance at the Boston Clearing House today, $1374.

SUPERIOR STEEL CO. SOLD

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—The Superior Steel Company of Carnegie, Pa., has been sold to eastern capitalists for $11,500,000, it was announced here. The sale revealed a surprising growth in value, as the company was capitalized at $500,000. The Superior is one of the largest cold rolled steel concerns in the country

NEW YORK BONDS

NEW YORK—Following are the transactions on the New York Stock Exchange, givin the high, low and last sales today:

	High	Low	Last
Am Ag Chemd 5s	102½	102½	102½
Am Ag Chem 5s	103½	103½	103½
Am For Sec 5s wi	97¾	97¾	97¾
Am Sm Sec 6s	105¼	105¼	105¼
Am W Paper 5s	86¾	86¾	86¾
Anglo-French 5s	93¼	52⅞	53
Atch Adj 4s	86	86	86
Atch gen 4s	95	54⅞	55
B & O 3½s	94	93¾	94
B & O 4s	92	92	92
B & O cv 4½s	95¼	95¼	95¼
B & O 5s	101	100¾	100⅞
Beth Steel 1st 5s	103¼	103⅛	103¼
B R T 5s 1918	100½	100⅝	100½
Cent Pac 1st 4s	91½	91½	91½
C & O 4½s	93¾	92⅞	93¾
C & O cv 5s	94	93¾	94
C & O cv 4½s	85	85	85
C B & Q 4s	98¾	98¼	98¾
Chili Cop 7s	127	125½	127
City of Paris 6s	96¼	96⅛	96¼
Dom Can 5s '26 wi	99½	99½	99½
Dom Can 5s '31 wi	99¼	99¼	99¾
Erie gm	72⅞	72½	72¾
Int M M 6s	94½	94½	94½
I R T fdg 5s	98½	98¾	98¾
Japan 4½s	88½	88½	88½
Japan 4½s 2d G

NEWS OF INDUSTRIES AND COMMERCE

CANADA TRADE IS MORE THAN TWO BILLIONS

Total Commerce for Twelve Months Nearly Double That of Preceding Year—Financing Her Own Expenditures

OTTAWA, Ont.—Nothing can better illustrate Canada's trade boom than the figures. The Department of Trade and Commerce reports total trade for 12 months ended Oct. 31, $2,028,661,088, compared with $1,147,539,171 a year ago and $1,086,568,366 two years ago. Details follow:

IMPORTS

	12 mos. ended October 1915.	1916.
Consumption—		
Dutiable goods..	$247,228,953	$396,798,946
Free goods	174,448,264	320,131,167
Total imp. mdse.	421,677,217	716,930,113
*Coin and bull'n	56,531,364	49,464,853
Total imports ..	478,208,581	766,394,966
Duty collected ..	83,288,392	133,483,207

EXPORTS

Canadian produce—		
The mine	56,993,485	78,066,052
The fisheries....	21,723,042	23,262,674
The forest	47,808,698	52,899,809
Animal products	89,741,675	112,968,379
Agricul. products	158,453,160	383,929,118
Manufactures ..	130,848,327	377,138,502
Miscellaneous ..	3,523,858	7,949,063
Total Can. prod.	509,092,245	1,037,213,597
Foreign produce.	41,455,829	18,925,723
Total exp. mdse.	550,548,074	1,056,139,320
*Coin and bull'n	118,782,516	206,126,802
Total exports ...	669,330,590	1,262,266,122

AGGREGATE TRADE

Merchandise	972,225,291	1,773,069,433
Coin and bullion.	175,313,880	255,591,655
Total trade	1,147,539,171	2,028,661,088

*Note—It will be noted that the figures relating to the imports and exports of coin and bullion for the 12 months ended October, 1915, were: Imports, 1916, $49,464,853; 1915, $56,531,364; and exports, 1916, $206,126,802; 1915, $118,782,516. Although it has been customary to include these figures in trade returns, the total trade figures are seriously disturbed by them in this instance and they should not be taken as an indication of the trade of Canada.

November trade, according to preliminary estimate, was $186,066,351, compared with $154,225,481 a year ago. So far the boom continues progressive. At present rate total trade for this year will aggregate nearly $2,000,000,000. Canada's fiscal year ends March 31.

A large proportion of exports is munitions and foodstuffs for troops. Nobody knows how much, but some idea can be had by studying the detailed figures.

F. C. O'Hara, Deputy Minister of Trade and Commerce, says that a very large part of the munitions total goes out indirectly, and through private contracts never divulged.

"The United States, for illustration, gets a large amount of our minerals and other raw materials for munitions," he says. "The imperial munitions board and war purchasing commission, both in Ottawa, are handling this, and department of trade and commerce, which is a permanent governmental branch, has done a great deal for these commissions, which do not know what we are doing.

"Last year at one time I had on my list more than 60 vessels, commandeered by the British and Italian governments, all the way from Newport News to Montreal, for loading of wheat. We did not lose one cargo, and despite tremendous congestion last winter in Canada and the United States we paid demurrage on only two ships.

"We have shipped to France 500,000 blankets; to Italy, 200,000 blankets and 700,000 undershirts; also more than 11,000,000 bushels of wheat to Italy and 1,000,000 bags of flour to the British Isles."

Of more than 11,000,000 bu. of wheat to Italy, mentioned by Mr. O'Hara 3,154,405 bushels went via New York, 3,629,618 via Portland, 1,283,143 via Montreal and 1,831,953 via West St. John.

Illustrating Canada's new financial position, Sir Thomas White, Minister of Finance, says: "Before the war a borrowing nation, she is today financing her own heavy expenditures and in addition placing vast sums at the disposal of the mother country to aid her finance on this side of the Atlantic. Canada before the war had an adverse international trade balance, of $300,000,000; today she has a favorable balance which for the current year will reach at least $500,000,000 and probably more."

KINGS COUNTY ELECTRIC'S BOND

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Kings County Electric Light & Power Company notified stockholders that the board has decided to issue remaining $2,500,000 of the $5,000,000 6 per cent convertible debenture bonds authorized in 1912. Bonds will be dated March 1, 1913, and will have Sept. 1, 1917, coupon and subsequent coupons attached. Each share of stock will give the holder the right to subscribe to $15 of debenture bonds. The bonds will be offered to stockholders of record Jan. 9, at par, and purchase price is payable 50 per cent on or before March 1, 1917, and 50 per cent on or before June 1, 1917.

RUBBER PRODUCTS ADVANCE

Jobbers in the rubber shoe trade announce an increase in prices to retailers of 20 per cent, effective Jan. 1. Rubber shoe factories have been working to capacity to supply their orders and have been only partly successful. Large orders for rubber footwear came from the West and Southwest, leaving manufacturers short to fill eastern orders.

RECEIPTS OF EGYPT SHOW AN INCREASE

Expenditures of Period Between April 1 and Sept. 30 Greater Than Similar Time in 1915

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CAIRO, Egypt—During the period between April 1 and Sept. 30, the receipts from all quarters amounted to £E.8,316,708 as against £E.7,144,023 in 1915. Direct contributions came from land taxed to the amount of £E.2,038,179, date palm tax, £E.79,676; property tax, £E.153,587. The first two items show an increase, very slight in the case of the land tax, over the same period last year, while the last shows a falling off from the amount collected in 1915. The customs brought in £E.1,183,485 as against £E.737,209 last year. Tobacco, tombac, and cigars brought in the handsome revenue of £E.1,016,450 as against £E.890,427 for 1915.

The railways were responsible for £E.2,115,800 contributed to the revenue, an increase of £E.557,307 over last year for the same period, while the post and telegraphs brought in £E.152,825 and £E.66,067 respectively.

During the month of September alone, the State's income amounted to £E.1,389,494.

Outgoings during the period in question amounted to £E.8,116,994, as against £E.7,404,415 for the corresponding period of last year, converting the excess of expenditure over receipts during the same period last year of £E.260,392 into an increase of £E.199,714 receipts over expenditure.

The civil list cost the country, from April 1 to Sept. 30, £E.158,166 as against £E.155,639 last year. The Legislative Assembly, although it has not met, absorbed in the same period £E.17,490, as against £E.18,009 in 1915. Education took in comparison with the last named item a relatively small sum, namely £E.177,861 as against £E.175,075 last year. The Public Works Department absorbed £E.664,839 as against £E.651,736 last year.

FINANCIAL NOTES

Duties collected on goods imported at Boston in 1916 will approximate $9,300,000, compared with $9,360,000 in 1915 and $11,284,283 in 1914.

W. W. Butler, who established the Dominion Car & Foundry Company, has been appointed vice-president and managing director of Canadian Car & Foundry Company.

Three New York stock exchange seats were posted for transfer Thursday at $72,000 each, a decline of $4000 from high of the year. Three more seats were posted for sale.

Baldwin Locomotive Works has closed a $4,000,000 contract for 100 heavy freight locomotives for Paris, Lyons & Mediterranean Railroad of France. Order follows contract for 40 locomotives placed by same railroad several weeks ago.

India has issued a ban on imports of automobiles and motorcycles to check consumption of gasoline and to make tonnage available for other commodities. American cars to number of 2634, valued at $456,666, were imported into India between April and November.

WORLD CROPS OF FLAXSEED

Argentine Government estimates production of flaxseed at 5,200,000 bushels. Final official estimate for the United States crop is 15,459,000 bushels. Figures of the Canadian Government are not yet published, but a recent preliminary estimate was a considerable scaling down of figures of well-informed authorities in the Northwest. This estimate pointed to a crop under 8,000,000 bushels. India's production runs from 15,000,000 to 25,000,000 bushels, but there are no available figures for the new crop, and but few ships to transport it.

Argentine production represents little more than seed requirements for another crop of average acreage. Since Jan. 1 of this year that country has exported 28,000,000 bushels, of which 8,500,000 came to United States, but practically nothing can be counted on from present crop. This seed seems to serve both war and peace.

BRITISH STEEL MARKET SITUATION

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Iron Age has received the following cable from London: The pig iron market is generally firm but quiet. Tin plates are firmer and export business is more difficult. Ferro-maganese is quoted at £36 upward. Higher terms are checking business in semifinished steel and four-inch billets for January-June delivery are quoted at about $92 c. i. f., Liverpool. Wire rods for prompt shipment have been sold to France for £24 c. i. f.

COTTON EXPORTS

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Exports of cotton were 168,403 bales during the past week, which makes total since Aug. 1, 1916, approximately 3,064,823 bales. Exports of cotton for corresponding periods of preceding year were, respectively, 121,192 bales for the week and 2,247,801 bales in the cotton year

COMMONWEALTH-EDISON

CHICAGO, Ill.—Illinois Public Utilities Commission has authorized Commonwealth-Edison Company to issue $4,583,900 stock to stockholders at par in ratio of one share for each 10 now held.

NATIONAL BANK REPORTS ARE MOST FAVORABLE

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The comptroller of the currency reports the principal changes shown in the abstract of condition of the national banks on Nov. 17, the date of his last call, as follows:

Resources: $15,520,000, an increase as compared with Sept. 12, 1916, of $1,109,000,000, and as compared with Nov. 10, 1915, $2,284,000,000.

Deposits: $12,488,000,000, an increase as compared with Sept. 12, 1916, of $1,126,000,000, and as compared with Nov. 10, 1915, $2,332,000,000.

Loans and discounts: $8,345,000,000, an increase as compared with Sept. 12, 1916, of $845,000,000, and as compared with Nov. 10, 1915, of $1,112,000,000.

Bills payable and rediscounts: $74,000,000, a decrease as compared with Sept. 12, 1916, of $18,000,000, and a decrease as compared with Nov. 10, 1915, of $29,000,000.

Capital stock: $1,071,000,000, an increase as compared with Sept, 12, 1916, of $3,000,000.

Surplus and undivided profits: $1,071,000,000, an increase as compared with Sept. 12, 1916, of $23,000,000.

Specie and legal tender, $788,000,000, an increase as compared with Sept. 12, 1916, of $20,000,000, and a decrease as compared with Nov. 10, 1915, of $58,000,000.

Amount due from banks, $2,667,000,000, of which $649,000,000 was due from the federal reserve banks. The aggregate amount due from banks, including federal reserve banks, shows an increase as compared with Sept. 12, 1916, of $420,000,000, and as compared with Nov. 10, 1915, of $699,000,000.

Reserves: Total amount of reserves held on Nov. 17, 1916, was $2,472,000,000, an increase over Sept. 12, 1916, of $237,000,000, and an increase over Nov. 10, 1915, of $364,000,000.

The total reserves held by the national banks on Nov. 17, 1916, exceeds $185,000,000, the greatest reserves ever previously reported. The proportion of total reserves to deposits Nov. 17, 1916, was 24.78 per cent; Sept. 12, 1916, 24.29 per cent, and Nov. 10, 1915, 25.54 per cent.

ONE OF BUSIEST YEARS ON NEW YORK EXCHANGE

In the extraordinary trading of the past year, the third busiest in the history of the New York stock exchange, there have been 68 one-million share sessions, 10 of more than 2,000,000 shares and one of more than 3,000,000 shares. This is more than the product of the preceding five years put together.

During the first eight months the appearance of million-share days was rare, but from Sept. 5 to Dec. 22 inclusive, every full session produced over a million shares with only four exceptions—Oct. 2, 13 and 31 and Dec. 5. However, in none of these markets did sales fall below 967,000 shares and if odd-lot business were computed the trading would easily have run into the seven figures.

The largest turnover ocurred a week ago Thursday when 3,176,800 shares were dealt in, an aggregate exceeded only twice in the history of Wall Street. On Saturday, Nov. 18, 1,038,000 shares were traded in, the largest total for any two-hour market since the fall of 1908.

The million-share days by months during 1916 and by years since 1899 follow:

1916	1 mil'n	2 mil'n	1916	1 mil'n	2 mil'n
January ..	1	.	July	.	.
February..	.	.	August	2	.
March	1	.	Sept	19	1
April	.	.	Oct	17	1
May	1	.	Nov	16	5
June	.	.	*Dec	12	3

YEAR					
*1916	68	10	1907	40	3
1915	47	.	1906	114	4
1914	2	.	1905	105	.
1913	.	.	1904	52	4
1912	5	.	1903	12	.
1911	12	.	1902	41	.
1910	24	.	†1901	83	11
1909	51	.	1900	23	.
1908	41	.	1899	28	.

*Also one 3,000,000-share day. †Also two of over 3,000,000 shares.

RAILWAY EARNINGS

CANADIAN PACIFIC

November—		
Gross	$13,401,943	$50,660
Net	5,563,960	*790,452
From July 1—		
Gross	64,291,097	10,526,607
Net	25,853,338	1,931,473

MAINE CENTRAL

November—	1916	1915
Gross	$1,121,073	$958,168
Oper income	229,769	246,635
July 1 to Nov. 30—		
Gross	5,782,579	5,060,764
Oper income	1,693,161	1,416,166

NEW YORK, ONTARIO & WESTERN

November—		
Gross	$660,368	$720,849
Net	124,239	182,402
Surplus	5,472	62,689
From July 1—		
Gross	4,022,981	4,087,419
Net	1,175,984	1,296,151
Surplus	566,325	684,649

LOUISVILLE & NASVILLÆ

		Increase
Third week December	$1,280,246	$149,250
From July 1	32,020,378	4,366,888

WESTERN MARYLAND

November—	1916	1915
Total revenue	$1,053,036	$846,386
Oper income	341,319	250,613
From July 1—		
Total revenue	5,419,388	4,453,591
Oper income	1,967,083	1,417,065

TOLEDO, ST. LOUIS & WESTERN

		Increase
Third week December	$118,210	*$19,385
From July 1	2,956,280	281,831

*Decrease.

UNION PACIFIC NET EARNINGS HAVE BIG GAIN

Continued Growth Leads to Expectation of Larger Distribution for Shareholders Some Time in the Future

From results already indicated it appears that Union Pacific will show net earnings for the first half of its current fiscal year about $5,400,000 in excess of the corresponding period last year. From the start of its present fiscal year Union Pacific's net has averaged to gain more than $900,000 monthly and in some months the gain was well over $1,000,000.

An addition to net earnings of $5,400,000 in six months would be equivalent to about 2.4 per cent on Union Pacific's $222,291,600 outstanding common stock. If it should continue to do as well in the last half of the year as in the first half, it could show earnings equivalent to better than 20 per cent on the common stock for the full twelvemonth.

In the fiscal year ended June 30 last earnings were equivalent to 15.65 per cent on the common. Even if net earnings for the first six months of 1917 should no more than break even with the first six months of 1916, Union Pacific could show earnings equivalent to fully 18 per cent on the common stock for the twelvemonth to June 30 next. But there is every reason to believe that it will continue to show increases in net for some months to come.

It is thus possible that in two years Union Pacific will have earned $35 a share for its common stock, or nearly 4½ times the regular 8 per cent dividend requirements. The recent "extra" of 2 per cent calls for $4,445,832 in addition to the regular disbursement of $17,783,328 per annum.

The impression continues to prevail on the street, therefore, that another and larger melon is ripening for Union Pacific stockholders. The 2 per cent "extra" is not regarded as the much talked of distribution at all, and the expectation is that some time later on there will either be a bigger cash distribution, or that some of Union Pacific's free treasury assets of securities will be turned over to a holding company and a stock dividend in the new company declared to Union Pacific stockholders.

DIVIDENDS

Directors of the United Verde Extension have declared a dividend of 50 cents a share payable Feb. 1.

The Hamilton Woolen Company will pay a semiannual dividend of 3 per cent on Jan. 10 to holders of record Dec. 2.

Flint Mills has increased dividend rate from 6 per cent to 8 per cent by declaration of quarterly dividend of 2 per cent, payable Dec. 30.

Norfolk & Western road declared regular quarterly dividend of 1 per cent on preferred stock, payable Feb. 19 to stock of record Jan. 31.

Cardenas American Sugar Company declared regular quarterly dividend of 1¾ per cent on preferred stock, payable Jan. 2 to stock of record Dec. 26.

Boston Suburban Electric Companies declared quarterly dividend of 50 cents a share on preferred stock, payable Jan. 15 to stock of record Jan. 3.

The Crown Reserve Mining Company has declared a dividend of 5 per cent, payable Jan. 15 to holders of record Dec. 28. The last dividend on this issue was 3 per cent a share, paid July 15, 1915.

The Wabash Railway Company has declared an initial quarterly dividend of 1 per cent on the preferred A stock thereby placing it on a 4 per cent annual basis. The dividend is payable Jan. 29 to stock of record Jan. 5.

Monongahela Valley Traction Company declared regular quarterly dividend of 1 per cent on common stock, payable Jan. 15, and a stock dividend of 6 per cent on common, payable to stock of record Jan. 5. Also 1¼ per cent on preferred stock, payable Feb. 1.

Virginia-Carolina Chemical Company has resumed dividends on common stock by declaring a dividend of 75 cents a share, payable Feb. 1 to stock of record Jan. 15. Regular quarterly 2 per cent preferred dividend, payable Jan. 15 to stock of record Dec. 30, was also declared. Last dividend on common stock was paid Feb. 15, 1913.

The management of Shawmut Steamship Company has decided to declare the payments on its preferred stock annually. The coming year's requirements have been recognized through declaration of a yearly dividend of 7 per cent. It will be payable to preferred shareholders in quarterly installments. These will be disbursed Jan. 2, April 2 and Oct. 1, to owners of record Dec. 26, March 26, June 26 and Sept. 26, respectively.

PHILADELPHIA STOCKS

PHILADELPHIA, Pa. — Following are quotations of the leading stocks today on the Philadelphia exchange: Cramp Ship 83, Electric Storage Battery 66¼, General Asphalt com 31, Lehigh Navigation 85, Lehigh Valley Tran 22½, Lehigh Valley Tran pfd 43, Lake Superior 18⅜, Philadelphia Company 42⅞, Philadelphia Company pfd 41½, Philadelphia Electric 33⅞, Philadelphia Rapid Transit 31⅝, Philadelphia Traction 82, Union Traction 46⅛, United Gas Improvement 91½.

NEW YORK METAL MARKET

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Tin spot 41¾@42, strong; lead, spot, January 7⅛@⅝, quiet.

NEXT STEP IN ESTABLISHING FARM BANKS

Subscriptions to Capital Stock of $750,000 for Each of These Institutions to Be Made

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Now that the location of the 12 Federal farm land banks has been designated, the next step is not issuance of farm land bonds, as generally understood, but subscriptions to capital stock of the land banks. Minimum capital for each institution is to be $750,000, and none may begin business until that sum has been subscribed. In order to issue bonds, farm land banks must tender with their application to Federal Farm Loan Board first mortgage bonds to be issued. Bonds are issued against the mortgages they hold, so that, clearly, the land banks must be going concerns and have acquired mortgages before they can undertake to issue bonds.

A temporary board of five directors appointed by Farm Loan Board will undertake organization of the various banks. After $100,000 of capital stock in any land bank has been subscribed by national farm loan associations, the management will be taken over by the permanent board designated in mean time. Capital stock of each Federal land bank is divided into shares of $5 each and may be subscribed for by any individual, firm or corporation or by any State or the Government of the United States. Stock owned by the Government of the United States, however, will receive no dividends.

Any one is therefore entitled to subscribe to the original offering of farm land bank stock. If other subscribers are not forthcoming within 30 days after the opening of the books, it is possible the United States Government may have to subscribe the requisite $750,000 for each of the 12 banks, or a total of $9,000,000. At all events, so much of the minimum capital as is not subscribed for within that time must be taken by the Secretary of the Treasury and paid for out of any moneys in the treasury not otherwise appropriated.

Provision is made in the law so that ultimately stock ownership of the Federal land banks shall be confined solely to national farm land associations, which are to be composed of borrowing farmers. Each applicant for a loan must invest 5 per cent of amount of his loan in capital of the bank. Thus, ultimately, a farm loan bank will be entirely a mutual affair. To bring this about it is stipulated that after the subscriptions to capital stock by national farm loan associations shall have amounted to $750,000 in any Federal land bank, the said bank shall apply, semiannually, 25 per cent of all sums that are then subscribed to capital to payment and retirement of the shares issued to represent subscriptions to the original capital, until all such original stock is retired at par.

By this arrangement, also, the United States Government which has stepped into the breach to supply necessary working capital and for which service it receives no dividends, is let out of the bargain.

NEW YORK CURB

	Bid	Asked
Aetna Explos	4	4¼
Big Ledge	3½	3⅝
Boston & Montana	70c	73c
Butte C & Z	10⅛	10⅜
Butte Detroit	1⅛	1⅜
Calumet & Jer	1⅜	2
Canada Cop	1⅝	1⅞
Carwen Steel	11½	12
Cerro de Pasco	34	35
Chev Motors	118	128
Cosden & Co	16¾	17
Cosden O & G	14	14½
Dundee Ariz	1½	2
Federal Dyestuff	35	45
First Natl Copper	3½	4
Goldfield Cons	70	72
Green Monster	2¾	2¾
Grant Motor	6	8
Hecla Mining	7⅝	8¼
Howe Sound	7¼	7½
Jerome Verde	1⅜	1½
Jerome Vic	1⅝	2
Jumbo	25	26
Kathodion	3	4
Lake Torpedo Boat	8	9
Magma Cop	38½	39½
Marlin Arms	47	54
Max Munitions	3	4
McKinley Dar	50	55
Midvale Steel	57¾	58
Mojave Tungsten	1	1⅛
Monongah	80	85
Mother Lode	41½	42½
Nancy Hanks	84	88
Nipissing	9½	9¾
Peerless	16	19
Rex Cons	45	47
Sapulpa Ref	9½	10
Seneca	14½	15
Sequoyah Oil	1⅞	2
Sinclair Oil	59¾	60
Steel Alloys	6½	6¾
Submarine Boat	25½	26½
Success Min	40	42
Troy Arizona	58	65
United Alloys	48½	49
United Motors	44½	44¾
United W Oil	62½c	75c
Un Verde Ext	37	37⅝
U S Steamship	6	6½
Victoria	1¾	1½
Wright-Martin	13¼	13⅜
Wyoming Petrol	2	2¼
Zinc Concent	4	4¼

BOND PRICE AVERAGES

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Average price of 10 highest grade railroad, second grade railroad, 10 public utility and 10 industrial bonds, with changes from day previous, month ago and year ago:

	Thur	Wed	Increase over Mo ago	Yr ago
10 Highest gr rails..	96.22	.34	.16	1.59
10 Second gr rails..	90.82	.07	*.42	*.35
10 Public Utility bds	96.00	.00	*.47	1.84
10 Industrial bonds	98.30	.25	*1.23	.84
Combined aver..	96.08	*.16	*.51	1.00

*Decrease.

CAMBRIA STEEL'S PLANS

JOHNSTOWN, Pa.—Cambria Steel Company will expend $7,000,000 at Johnstown, Pa., in erection of two new blast furnaces and a new plant to manufacture car wheels.

UNITED STATES RUBBER CO. TO ADVANCE PRICES

Rubber Boots and Shoes Expected to Cost From 10 to 15 Per Cent More Soon

On Jan. 1 United States Rubber Company will order one of the most important price changes it has decreed in a number of years. This will be an advance in rubber boot and shoe prices. This price announcement is keenly awaited by the trade, which has expected an advance of at least 10 per cent, and perhaps 15 per cent, inevitable.

It will be recalled that at the end of 1915 United States Rubber surprised the trade and its competitors as well by making no change in 1916 prices for its footwear products. An increase would have been logical at that time. Today it is a necessity with every item entering into production of footwear costing far more than a year ago. Even rubber, which was stationary for 75 per cent of the time in 1916, has recently jumped sharply in price. For this reason it is felt that a 15 per cent price increase would be none too ample.

It is generally understood that tire prices will be advanced next year by all producers. United States Rubber will simply follow the lead in marking up tire quotations. On the other hand, in increasing footwear prices it is moving as a pioneer and is taking ing a step which could be dictated only by necessity. The company's policy has long been to maintain equilibrium in footwear prices so far as commodity costs made it feasible to do so.

United States Rubber will produce $125,000,000 of gross business in 1916. If 1917 prices are moved up on the average 10 per cent, even if volume does not expand, it would mean $137,000,000 of gross next year. A 15 per cent price increase all around and no change in volume would swell sales in dollars and cents to $143,000,000.

EXTRA DIVIDEND FOR THE CENTRAL LEATHER COMPANY

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Directors of the Central Leather Co. are expected to declare an extra dividend of $5 a share on the common stock at the January meeting. This compares with a recent extra of $2. The regular dividend was increased from $1 quarterly to $1.25 quarterly at this month's meeting.

Central Leather is carrying cash in excess of $15,000,000.

On a basis of a fair inventory, the company has earned $100 a share for the 397,000 shares of common stock this year. The company was a heavy buyer of hides and chemicals at extremely low prices. Incidentally its timber lands have shown an enormous increase in value this year.

Hides are scarce throughout the world. Ladies' shoes that previously wholesaled at $1.75 a pair, on a basis of present leather prices, would sell for $3.85 a pair.

SHOE BUYERS

Compiled for The Christian Science Monitor, Dec. 29

Among the boot and shoe dealers and leather buyers in Boston are the following:

Baltimore—H. Abraham and J. Bloom of Baltimore Shoe Co.; Essex.
Baltimore—W. J. Carroll of Carroll, Adams & Co.; Tour.
Chicago—J. F. Dumphy of Chicago Mail Order House; Essex.
Cincinnati—A. Levy and I. Nettoff of Chas. Meiss Shoe Co.; Copley-Plaza.
Cleveland—George W. Greber of G. W. Greber Shoe Co.; Essex.
Detroit—T. B. Jeffries of Crowley Milner & Co.; Copley-Plaza.
Memphis—H. C. Yerkes of Goodbar & Co.; Tour.
New York—J. J. Connelley of National Cloak & Suit House; Essex.
New York—W. W. Bowman of Charles Williams Stores; 113 Lincoln St.
Omaha—A. A. McClure of American Hand Sewed Shoe Co.; Tour.
Pittsburgh—S. Hartenstein of W. & H. Walker; Essex.
Porto Rico—M. Covas of Homar Colam & Co.; U. S.
San Juan—E. Gonzales; U. S.
St. Joseph—M. G. Davis of Noyes, Norman Shoe Co.; Essex.
Toledo—E. G. Evans and P. J. Galliers of Western Shoe Co.; Tour.

LEATHER BUYERS

Amsterdam, Holland—H. Kohnstramm of Kohnstramm Co., Ltd.; Tour.
Leicester, Eng.—Harry Boston of H. Boston & Son; Tour.
London, Eng.—John Morton of John Morton & Son, Ltd.; Essex.
Reading, Pa.—T. H. Shinn of Curtis Jones & Co.; U. S.

(The New England Shoe and Leather Association cordially invites all visiting buyers to call at its headquarters and trade information bureau, 166 Essex St., Boston. The Christian Science Monitor is on file.)

INLAND STEEL NEW STOCK

CHICAGO, Ill.—Inland Steel Company will call special stockholders' meeting soon to increase stock from $10,000,000 to $35,000,000. It is presumed new stock will be issued as 150 per cent stock dividend. Earnings this half year were at the rate of 100 per cent on stock and current earnings are reported at rate of about 125 per cent.

STOCK STOP ORDER RULING

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The governing committee of the New York Stock Exchange has adopted the following ruling: That a stop order to buy stock becomes a market order when the stock sells at or above the stop price; that a stop order to sell stock becomes a market order when a stock sells at or below the stop price.

EXPORT PIANO FIGURES MAKE A NEW RECORD

Australia Section Where Sales Largest and Show Greatest Growth—Total to War-Ridden Countries Has Drop

American pianos in the fiscal year 1916 found increased favor in the remotest sections of the globe. More than 10,800 pianos and player-pianos of domestic manufacture were sold to foreign countries in that year, and of that number 5000 went to Australia, New Zealand, and the Philippine Islands, more than 500 to Africa, and 84 to Asia. In the same year 1675 were sold in South America, 2446 to North America, and 1086 to Europe. No other year equaled this record. In fact, the figures of the United States Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, Department of Commerce, indicate that exports of pianos in the fiscal year 1916 were by far the largest ever recorded.

The growth in exports of American pianos and player-pianos is shown by the following table:

Year.	No. exp'td.	Values.
1901	1,680	$335,200
1906	2,762	638,500
1911	5,617	1,307,300
1916	10,804	2,087,600

Australia is the section where the sales are the largest and show the most rapid growth. Thus the sales of pianos, exclusive of player-pianos, to all foreign countries, increased from 7527 in 1912 to 9343 in 1916. Those to Australia alone increased nearly ninefold—from 458 to 4407; those to New Zealand, from 7 to 99; to British South Africa, from 23 to 473; Cuba, from 446 to 1031; Argentina, from 396 to 576; and Spain, from 14 to 244.

Especially noteworthy is the decrease in sales to Europe. Omitting Spain, the exports to Europe fell from 1783 to 349. Instead of 1111 pianos sold to the United Kingdom, as in 1912, the sales in 1916 totaled only 192. Those to Canada fell from 2420 to 792; those to Brazil, from 446 to 208; Uruguay, from 211 to 147; Chile, from 241 to 91; and Mexico, from 387 to 64 during the five years under review.

Exports of player-pianos have little more than held their own in the last four years, the largest sales being to Australia, England, Spain, the British West Indies, and South America. Automatic piano players, on the other hand, seem to be losing caste abroad as well as in this country. The number exported decreased from 4576 in 1905 to 2735 in 1910, 1640 in 1912, and only 275 in 1916.

EXPORTATIONS OF BREADSTUFFS IN NOVEMBER GAIN

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Exports of breadstuffs totaled $45,838,549 in November, compared with $30,492,529 in November, 1915, the Department of Commerce announced Thursday. Meat and dairy products exports totaled $25,513,770, compared with $18,216,669 last year. Wheat exports totaled $27,297,222, compared with $15,633,309 in November a year ago. Flour exports totaled $7,977,979, compared with $6,780,550 a year ago.

During the 11 months ending with November, breadstuffs exports totaled $404,260,496, compared with $477,423,790 for the corresponding period in 1915. Meat and dairy products totaled $245,673,268, compared with $226,008,558 a year ago. Wheat exports during the period totaled $199,745,773, compared with $266,599,823 a year ago. Flour exports totaled $76,695,412, compared with $85,204,168 for the similar period last year.

WELLS, FARGO EXTRA DIVIDEND

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Wells, Fargo & Co. declared the regular semiannual dividend of $3, and an extra dividend of $33.33 a share, both payable Jan. 20. Books close Jan. 8.

The company announced that it has definitely retired from the banking business, in which it has been engaged for many years. Its condition June 30, 1916, showed a surplus of $10,195,833. It owned in investment securities on that date $24,677,064, and its income from investment securities during the preceding seven years was $8,913,974, or nearly $1,000,000 in excess of the sum required for payment of the extra dividend.

MERCANTILE TRADE GREAT

TORONTO, Ont.—One of the two largest dry goods concerns in Canada, doing an annual business of around $5,000,000, held its annual meeting a few days ago, and it became known that bills due had never before been so small. Gross volume increased 20 per cent in addition to a 20 per cent increase the previous year. Last year's percentage of cash business was a high record, showing, as a director said, that "everybody has money galore." Gross sales are still below the 1913 high level.

CRUDE OIL PRICE UP

SHREVEPORT, La.—Notice of an advance of 10 cents in the price of all grades of oil produced in the Northwestern Louisiana field has just been made by the Standard Oil Company, the Texas Company and the Gulf Refining Company. This advance is the fifth since Nov. 20.

COLLEGE, SCHOOL AND CLUB ATHLETICS

MUCH INTEREST IN MEETING OF NATIONAL C. A. A.

Delegates From Various Colleges and Universities of the United States Consider Athletic Subjects of Great Importance

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Improvement in college and school athletics is expected to result from the eleventh annual meeting of the National Collegiate Athletic Association, which took place in the Hotel Astor Thursday. There was a large attendance of men who are in active charge of these sports and the subjects discussed and papers read were followed with the closest attention.

A resolution indorsing physical preparedness in the cause of national defense was adopted. It was a substitute for one proposed by the conference committee on national preparedness and was reported by a committee composed of Prof. H. A. Farr of Yale and G. W. Ehler of Madison, Wis.

The convention decided that an amateur athlete was "one who participates in competitive physical sports only for the pleasure and the physical, mental, moral and social benefits directly derived therefrom," as proposed by the Athletic Research Society. The vote on the question was 24 to 11.

For the first time in the history of the association, delegates were present from all the districts. They came from local conferences all over the United States, including the Rocky Mountain country, the Pacific Coast and the South, representing more than 200 colleges, showing the national character of the organization.

Dean Le Baron R. Briggs of Harvard, who presided, refused to accept another term as president of the association, and Maj. P. E. Pierce, War College, Washington, D. C., a former president, was again elected to that office by a unanimous vote. Prof. S. W. Beyer, Iowa State College, was elected vice-president, and F. W. Nicholson, Wesleyan University, was re-elected secretary-treasurer.

The chief addresses of the meeting were by Dean Briggs, Major Pierce and a paper by Dr. R. T. McKenzie of the University of Pennsylvania. Dr. McKenzie's paper was read by another person as the writer was unable to attend the meeting. Dean Briggs' paper touched the subject of college coaching and was in part as follows:

"There are still some of us who may take a lesson from those of you who put athletic sport where it belongs, recognize the men who have charge of it as educators in spite of themselves, determining that no man shall have charge of it who is not fit to be an educator and choosing men of sound knowledge whom they are not ashamed to make professors in their faculty. Such men are professionals, as every salaried officer of the college is a professional, and in no other way.

"This faculty control in athletics should be not intervention in details, but that power of adjustment in common interests which fitly may be exercised over a department of physical education—a department composed, like other departments, of experts, or of persons engaged as such. Faculty control in the best sense means taking the coaches into the faculty team. It means also first choosing coaches who are not out of place therein."

At the evening session of the association several headmasters of secondary schools discussed proselyting and the resultant evils as a grave menace to sportsmanship in athletics.

M. R. McDaniel of the Oak Park High School said that there must be developed in all concerned a conviction that proselyting is not clean sportsmanship; that it is an evil which must be eliminated. Until proselyting and some other evils are corrected we can expect to have many more "Indictments of intercollegiate athletics."

"That the practice is at least fairly general among certain schools," said H. A. Peters of the University School of Cleveland, "is shown in the common talk that certain boys have been offered so much to go to certain schools for athletics. It isn't good sportsmanship to break into one team to strengthen another with no other reason."

Reports of special committees were heard. Dr. H. L. Williams of the University of Minnesota reported for the football committee that the present rules were quite satisfactory. E. K. Hall, chairman of the intercollegiate football rules committee also reported along similar lines. The association appointed the following as a rules committee for 1917:

F. W. Moore, Harvard; Walter Camp, Yale; P. H. Davis, Princeton; C. B. Williams, Pennsylvania; P. J. Daniel, Naval Academy; A. H. Parke, Cornell; E. K. Hall, Dartmouth; A. A. Stagg, Chicago; Dr. H. L. Williams, Minnesota; J. A. Babbitt, Haverford; Lieut. Franke, West Point; C. W. Savage, Oberlin; T. C. Williams, Iowa State, and W. A. Lambert, University of Virginia.

D. S. CALDWELL JOINS TEAM

The Boston Athletic Association's relay team, which has challenged the U. S., was strengthened by D. S. Caldwell Thursday afternoon. The South Byfield athlete, whose work on the indoor tracks last winter was the feature of the many big meets in the East, has answered the call of Manager G. V. Brown and Coach Ryder. With Caldwell in training, and T. J. Halpin, W. J. Bingham, S. D. Rose and W. H. Meanix to draw from, the B. A. A. has what looks like the most remarkable team that ever represented the organization.

UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO LOOKS FOR STRONG TEAM

Despite the Loss of Two National Intercollegiate Record Holders the Maroon Should Be Represented by a Fine Aquatic Team This Winter

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

CHICAGO, Ill.—Despite the loss of two national intercollegiate record holders, the University of Chicago swimming team remains one of the best in the West, and in the United States. It will not be as strong in spots as last year, when in the plunge and backstroke it was unbeatable. Its dependence will be more on seconds and thirds than in 1916. But it still has its stars, a good lot of material, and in the judgment of Coach J. H. White it is a very well balanced team.

The chief defections from the squad that took a victorious journey east and divided the conference championship with Northwestern consists of the losses of former Capt. C. B. Pavlicek, J. C. Redmon, E. J. O'Connor and W. M. Shirley. The first was the breaststroke man; the second the plunger; the third a member of the relay team setting the national intercollegiate record for 160 yards at 1m. 20s.; the fourth, captain of the water basketball team.

One national college titleholder remains, W. C. Earle '18, with a record of 19s. for the 40-yard crawl. He is doing equally as well as last year, Coach White informs this bureau. F. J. Meine '17 is captain. He was a member of the natibnal relay team, is good for 20s. in the 40-yard dash, 60s. or better in 100 yards, and better than 3m. in the breast, and about 2m. in the 150-yard backstroke.

New men of note on the squad are R. F. Crawford '18 and C. C. Collins '18. Crawford is a strong swimmer and a speedy man, with a very smooth stroke and great endurance. He is sure to make a good accounting for himself, says Coach White. Collins is strong in the dash events, and in the backstroke will place well; a light man, he has unusual endurance. E. F. Vacin '19 is probably the stellar addition to the Maroon team, but as yet there is doubt of his participation, due to protest by other colleges, on which decision is pending. Vacin is admittedly the best college man in the West at the 200-yard breast stroke.

Going through the list of events, Coach White thus told of Maroon prospects to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor:

"In the relay, Chicago this year will be capable of doing an average of 21s. per man, and 1m. 24s. or better as a team. I am not willing to admit that the relay team will be quite as fast as last year's, which hung up the intercollegiate record; but it will be nearly so. Meine and Earle are holdovers from the quartet of last year, and for the new men we have Crawford and Collins. These four will practically constitute the team, together with B. Weinburg '18 and B. C. Clark '17, who are contesting with Collins for the fourth place.

"In fancy diving we have W. H. Rubinkam '18, one of the best in the conference, winner of second in last year's conference meeting. He is in beautiful form, a little more consistent in his diving than last year. Crawford will dive with him as second man, a very good diver, but not quite the finished performer that Rubinkam is.

"I haven't decided on the 40-yard crawl yet, but have my relay men: Meine, Earle, Crawford and Collins. These men will do 20s. flat. As Earle is national intercollegiate champion at the event, he naturally looks like the best in the conference.

"For the 200-yard breast stroke we have Vacin, the sophomore, probably the best in the conference. W. A. Bowers, another second-year man, doing it in 3m. or better, is bound to make the competition interesting.

"In the 220-yard swim we have Collins, Earle and Crawford. Of these Earle is the best. He finished second to Johnson in the conference last spring, and beat him once in dual meets. Crawford and Collins are both strong.

"The plunge for distance presents E. C. Carlson '19, D. F. Harper '17, and S. S. Windrow '17, for the Maroons, all capable of doing the 60 feet in 35s. or better. The strongest of them is Carlson, weighing close to 240 pounds. He has great possibilities. He was a little slow in developing last year, when he worked with Redmon, but this year is making rapid improvement.

"Taking the next event, the 150-yard backstroke, we have Meine, Collins and Crawford again, all capable of doing 2m. 5s. or better. This event is much weaker than last year and T. Raymond of Northwestern or Fifield of Illinois may prove stronger.

"In the 100-yard swim Chicago has Earle, Meine, Collins and Crawford, all capable of 60s. or better. We lost O'Connor, one of our best men, but Captain Johnson of Northwestern will have to do better than 59 1-5s., his conference record of last year, to win from Chicago."

Turning to water basketball the Maroon coach said he had a team fully as good as that of last year, which divided the games in two dual meets with Northwestern, to lose to the Purple in the conference meeting in the Northwestern tank. "A team must be 25 per cent better than Northwestern to beat them in their own tank," said Coach White, commenting on last year's results and on prospects for this season, when the single dual meet between the two leading swimming schools in the West takes place at Chicago. "Our captain this year," continued the coach, "is D. C. Clark '17, the unanimous selection of coaches as all-star conference guard and forward in the shallow water. S. S. Windrow '17 and Earle are both all-star players. Meine's work is of high class. Crawford is a new man, but is bound to make good. Collins also is new, and Vacin, if we have the privilege of using him, will be useful. I would say our team is every bit as good as last year." The Chicago schedule follows:

Dec. 29—Chicago at Grand Rapids Y. M. C. A.
Jan. 19—University of Cincinnati at Chicago, tentative.
Feb. 17—Chicago at Illinois.
March 2—Wisconsin at Chicago; 14—Northwestern at Chicago; 23—Conference at Northwestern.

NORTHERN RUGBY UNION FOOTBALL

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—The Northern Rugby Union games up to Dec. 2 have produced an interesting parallel in the records of two clubs—Leeds and Salford—which, should they meet at a later date in the season, would be certain to make the fixture an interesting one. Such an encounter would be in the nature of an inter-county match.

Leeds, the Yorkshire side, are at the head of the table but the Lancashire team, though third on the list, have played two matches fewer and their percentage is very little less than that of the leaders. On Dec. 2 Leeds entertained Wakefield Trinity and won, mainly through the superior combination of their three-quarters, by 8 points to 2. Salford won at home against Widnes by 4 points to 0 in a game which was brought to a premature conclusion. Bramley had a tough struggle with Hull Kingston Rovers and were only able to divide the spoils, 5 points each. Only a point separated Hunslet and Brighouse at the end of their game which ended in favor of the former, 10 to 0. Huddersfield brought off one of their rare victories by the substantial score of 29 to 7 against York. Batley easily got the better of Hull and won by 21 to 9, and Halifax beat Bradford 3 to 0. Among the Lancashire clubs, other than Salford and Widnes, the biggest score was compiled by Leigh against Runcorn, 29 points to 0. The other matches were more closely contested. St. Helen's Recreation only beating their visitors from Swinton by 3 points to 2. Rochdale Hornets won against Broughton 8 to 2, and Warrington defeated Wigan 12 to 7. Results of Northern Union to Dec. 2:

	Pl.	W.	D.	L.	Pts.	P.C.
Leeds	14	12	0	2	24	85.71
Barrow	6	5	0	1	10	83.33
Salford	12	10	0	2	20	83.33
Leigh	13	9	0	4	18	69.93
Batley	14	8	3	3	19	67.85
Dewsbury	12	8	0	4	16	66.66
Halifax	12	7	1	4	15	62.50
Wigan	13	8	0	5	16	61.53
Bramley	13	7	2	4	16	61.53
Hull K. R.	13	7	2	4	16	61.53
Warrington	13	8	0	5	16	61.53
St. Helen's Rec.	11	6	0	5	12	54.54
Hull	13	7	0	6	14	53.84
Bradford North.	12	6	0	6	12	50.00
Wakefield T.	13	5	3	5	13	50.00
Broughton R.	12	5	0	7	10	41.66
Swinton	12	5	0	7	10	41.66
St. Helens	8	3	0	5	6	37.50
Widnes	9	3	0	6	6	33.33
Oldham	6	2	0	4	4	33.33
Huddersfield	11	3	1	7	7	31.61
Hunslet	13	4	0	9	8	30.76
Rochdale H.	12	2	0	10	4	16.66
Brighouse R.	11	1	0	10	2	9.09
York	11	1	0	10	2	9.09
Runcorn	7	0	0	7	0	00.00

CURLING EVENTS ANNOUNCED FOR COMING SEASON

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The international curling match for the Gordon medal, hitherto an annual feature of the schedule prepared by the Grand National Curling Club of America, is omitted in the schedule of annual national medal matches for the coming year, as announced Thursday. The first match of the schedule will be decided tomorrow at Van Cortlandt Park, conditions permitting, when the North vs. South of Scotland match for the Dalrymple medal and other trophies will be held. The Utica cup match, for the cup presented by the Utica Curling Club for the encouragement of curling in the vicinity of New York, will be held at Van Cortlandt Park on Jan. 6.

A series of matches, Scots vs. other nationalities, will be held between Jan. 25 and Feb. 20 at places not yet decided, the scores of these matches to be sent to the grand national secretary by Feb. 26. On Feb. 12, at Van Cortlandt Park, the Scots will oppose the Americans for the John Patterson Medal. Other matches on the schedule are:

Champion rink match for Gordon medal at Schenectady, date to be decided later; champion club match for Mitchell medal at Utica on day following finish of Gordon medal match; W. F. Allen Memorial medal match at Utica, date to be arranged later, and interstate match, New York vs. New Jersey, for medal presented by J. L. Hamilton, at time and place arranged by Grand National officers.

PINEHURST GOLF INTERRUPTED

PINEHURST, N. C.—Unfavorable conditions interrupted the qualifying round of the midwinter golf tournament here Thursday, in which there were 134 entries, and the play will continue today. The two lowest cards were an 81 by P. V. G. Carter and an 83 by Franklin Gates.

PENNSYLVANIA AGAIN WINNER OF CHESS TITLE

Red and Blue Players Capture Triangular College Title From Cornell and C. C. N. Y.

STANDING OF COLLEGES

	Won	Lost
Pennsylvania	5	3
C. C. of New York	4	4
Cornell	3	5

NEW YORK, N. Y.—University of Pennsylvania is again champion of the Triangular College Chess League, following its victory over Cornell and College of the City of New York in the tournament of 1916, which came to a close at the rooms of the Manhattan Chess Club Thursday evening. The final standing gave Pennsylvania 5 points to 3, while City College was second with 4 points won and 4 lost and Cornell was third with 3 won and 5 lost.

The final game of the match Thursday between City College and Cornell in the third round decided the championship in favor of the University of Pennsylvania.

The struggle between City College and Cornell was a very stubborn one. The former needed only to break even to gain second place, and as the match between the two rival teams ended in a draw, the place went to City College as a direct reward for holding down Pennsylvania to a tie on the opening day. Cornell had lost ground when the Ithacans were defeated by Pennsylvania 3 to 1 in the second round.

Yesterday's encounter was noteworthy for the prolonged battle between the two captains, B. P. Gill of City College and H. Berman of Cornell. It was drawn out to 75 moves, and Gill's fine victory saved City College from defeat. S. Ginsburg won at the fourth board for Cornell, and the two games at the second and third tables were both drawn. The summary of yesterday's play:

CITY COLLEGE

Bds		CORNELL
1—B. P. Gill	1	H. Berman 0
2—J. Erman	½	C. P. Hotson ½
3—J. Finkel	½	S. Wilson ½
4—L. Mins	0	S. Ginsburg 1
Total	2	Total 2

Cornell played white on the odd numbered boards. The openings: Board 1, Vienna; 2, Ruy Lopez; 3, Queen's Pawn; 4, Giuoco piano. Referee—Maj. J. Moore Hanham.

STANDING OF THE PLAYERS

PENNSYLVANIA

	Won	Lost
Harry Kline	2	0
R. H. Horner	2	0
M. Schimselowitz	1	1
E. S. Jackson	0	2
Total	5	3

C. C. N. Y.

J. Erman	1½	½
B. P. Gill	1	1
L. Mins	1	1
J. Finckel	½	1½
Total	4	4

CORNELL

C. P. Hotson	1½	½
S. Ginsburg	1	1
S. Wilson	½	1½
H. Berman	0	2
Total	3	5

BIG SHAKEUP IS LOOKED FOR BY FRED MITCHELL

CHICAGO, Ill.—Fred Williams, center fielder, and Lawrence Doyle, second baseman, who will probably be named as the field captain of the Chicago Nationals, are the only ones on the team certain of a place next year.

President C. H. Weeghman announced that only these two of his entire squad are certain to be retained, and Manager Fred Mitchell announced that Williams and Doyle are not on the market and that no offer will tempt him to permit either to go.

The announcement means that the Chicago officials are willing to engineer one of the biggest shakeups in the history of the game. With Saier, Archer, Vaughn, Mann and half a dozen good players to use in trades, some fine material should be secured.

HEADQUARTERS OF PROGRESSIVES CLOSED

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The doors of Progressive headquarters—state and national—in this city have been closed and the office furniture is being disposed of.

The Progressives in this State did not poll the necessary 10,000 votes in the recent election to entitle their ticket to a place on the ballot. In the future, therefore, if Progressive candidates are nominated at all it must be by petition.

At the office of Mr. Perkins in the Empire Building, at 71 Broadway, the only statement of an explanatory nature forthcoming was that "there is no longer a Progressive party organization in this State."

PRESIDENT FRAZEE ON TRIP

President H. H. Frazee of the Boston American League Baseball Club left Boston this morning, but as to where he has gone no one at club headquarters appears to know. When he gave up his room at the hotel, he requested that his mail be forwarded to the club headquarters at the Dexter Building. Whether he has gone to Lewiston, Me., to confer with former Manager Carrigan or has gone to New York or some other point cannot be stated; but it is thought that his trip has something to do with interviewing Mr. Carrigan.

ENTRIES GIVEN FOR NATIONAL JUNIOR EVENTS

Small Field for Championship Track Meet in Buffalo Next Monday—Relay to Feature

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The national junior track and field championships at Buffalo on Monday night will have the smallest field on record, for the list of entries announced from A. A. U. headquarters Thursday night contained only 51 nominations for the 12 events, exclusive of the medley relay race. Last year three times this number were received. A major portion of the entries are made by clubs of this city, very few coming from out-of-town places.

The best event is the medley relay, which has attracted entries from the Boston A. A., Illinois A. C., Millrose A. A. and New York A. C. The Boston team will be composed of J. L. Foley, former Harvard sprinter; H. F. Mahoney, middle distance runner; J. W. Ryan, winner of the Baxter mile here last winter, and R. F. Greene.

In the five-mile run Charles Pores of the Millrose A. A. and James Plant of the Long Island A. C. will have a dual race for the championship, for they are the only entrants. Pores decidedly outdid Plant in the recent Metropolitan tryouts and is expected to repeat at Buffalo.

Brooke Brewer, the Maryland State College boy, who was a schoolboy star not many months ago, is seeking honors in the 60-yard dash and the high hurdles race. Cornell and Syracuse universities have made several entries. The entries:

Sixty-yard dash—P. White, Salem-Crescent A. C.; B. J. Wefers Jr., N. Y. A. C.; Brooke Brewer, Maryland State College; A. G. Pendleton, Alpha P. C. C.; J. F. Dwyer, Geneva High School.

Three hundred-yard run—G. W. Dernell, Boys' Club; P. White, Salem-Crescent A. C.; E. J. Hussey, Millrose A. A.

Six-hundred-yard run—F. Whalen, N. Y. A. C.; W. Angus, N. Y. A. C.; Fred Safarowle, Millrose A. A.; W. Powe, Alpha P. C. C.

One thousand-yard run—A. H. Dolder, West Side Y. M. C.; M. Geis, Millrose A. A.; C. A. Ten Eyck, N. Y. A. C.

Two-mile walk—W. McFadden, N. Y. A. C.; Frank Kelser, Morningside A. C.; A. Jessup, unattached; J. Aaronson, Pastime A. C.; G. A. Braeunlich, L. I. A. C.

Five-mile run—Charles Pores, Millrose A. A.; J. W. Plant, L. I. A. C.

Two-mile run—Casper Scheffer, L. I. A. C.; J. D. Bell, N. Y. A. C.; J. F. O'Neil, Boston A. A.; George Kiely, B. F. House; J. W. Soukup, Millrose A. A.

Seventy-yard hurdle—D. Crockett, N. Y. A. C.; J. M. Watt, Cornell University; A. S. Roberts, Syracuse University; E. Ellis, Syracuse University; Brooke Brewer, Maryland State College.

Sixteen-pound shot—H. E. Elsey, unattached; D. Rosenberg, Glencoe A. C.; James Moore, N. Y. A. C.; A. H. Schultz, Syracuse University.

Running high jump—Thomas Downey, I.-A. A. C.; Ralph Runyon, N. Y. A. C.; A. S. Roberts, Syracuse University; Harry Murphy, Pittsburgh A. A.

Standing broad jump—S. Kronman, I.-A. A. C.; T. Clark, Poly Prep; James Houlahan, N. Y. A. C.; B. J. Wefers Jr., N. Y. A. C.; Harry Murphy, Pittsburgh A. A.; Percy Bangham, L. I. A. C.

Standing high jump—Percy Bangham, L. I. A. C.; T. Clark, Poly Prep; S. Kronman, I.-A. A. C.; James Houlahan, N. Y. A. C.; B. J. Wefers Jr., N. Y. A. C.

INTERNATIONAL GAME TOMORROW

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The first international hockey match of the season will be played at the St. Nicholas Rink tomorrow night between the sevens of the Queen's University of Kingston, Ont., and the Crescent A. C. The Crescent team has been strengthened by the addition of Emil Desjardins and M. C. Roach of last year's Boston Arena team, at right wing and rover, respectively. The remaining members of the Crescent team are Browne, Heffernan, McCarthy, and Conway of last year's aggregation, and Charles Mitchel, the former Wanderer goal.

Queen's, with a remarkable record for the hockey players it has developed, is sending down what is declared to be a team of unusual strength. Lees will be at goal, Fahey and Spence at point and coverpoint, Stanley at center, Box, rover, and McCaully and Paul the wings. Box is one of the most brilliant players in the amateur ranks of Canada, and has refused offers from professional clubs.

CLAIM ALLOWED BY COMMISSION

CINCINNATI, O.—The National Baseball Commission has allowed a claim made by President A. J. Heinemann of the New Orleans Baseball Club, against Charles Frank, formerly employed as scout by the Cleveland club and now president of the Atlanta club, for $1620. Attorneys representing Frank denied the jurisdiction of the commission in the case, owing to the debt being of a personal nature. The attorneys also claimed that Frank admitted having contracted the debt, but that he had compromised it for a lesser amount, according to the commission's finding.

The commission ruled, however, that it had uniformly exercised jurisdiction in the adjustment of official obligations between parties connected with organized baseball, if one or more were identified with the major leagues. The finding thus goes on to hold that the compromise was abrogated through the fact that one of its conditions was not fulfilled by Mr. Frank.

ARBITRATION TREATY SIGNED

RIO DE JANEIRO, Brazil.—A general arbitration treaty between Brazil and Uruguay was signed Thursday by Lauro Muller, Brazilian minister, and a special ambassador sent here from Montevideo.

HARVARD CLUB NOW LEADING AT SQUASH TENNIS

Victory Over Columbia Club Puts Crimson First in the Metropolitan Team Standing

METROPOLITAN SQUASH TENNIS (Class A)

	Won	Lost	P C
Harvard Club	4	0	1.000
Columbia Club	3	1	.750
Princeton-Squash Club	2	2	.500
Yale Club	1	3	.250
Heights Casino	0	4	.000

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The Harvard Club of New York is today enjoying undisputed possession of first place in the Class A Metropolitan Squash Tennis Association team championship series following its victory over the Columbia Club in their match at the Harvard Club courts Thursday evening by 6 matches to 1.

Before the play Columbia and Harvard were tied for the leading position. In Brooklyn, the Yale Club team gained its first victory of the season by vanquishing Heights Casino. This broke a tie for last place between these two teams.

It had been anticipated that the meeting of the Harvard Club and Columbia Club teams would result in one of the best contested struggles of the season. The Blue and White representatives had gone along without a defeat and while it was appreciated that the advantage in playing strength lay with Harvard, the improvement in Columbia has been apparent.

In Thursday's match, however, the only one to uphold the prestige of the Columbia Club was M. L. Cornell, who scored a victory over W. H. Y. Hackett. Aside from this, the Harvard Club victories were for the most part won with comparative ease.

The Crimson sprang one surprise by playing Dr. Alfred Stillman 2d, holder of the national amateur squash tennis championship in 1913 and 1914. This was his first tournament competition since two years ago, but he displayed much of his old-time skill. His opponent was Frank Kidde, and though the latter put up a fine contest, he was beaten in straight games, 17—16, 18—15.

Another well-played match was that between Anderson Dana of the Harvard Club and F. S. Keeler of the Columbia Club. The latter succeeded in winning the first game, but he was outplayed in the next two because of attempting to match speed with his hard hitting opponent.

Jay Gould, one of the mainstays of the Columbia Club team this season, was forced to be absent from the competition.

The Yale Club's invasion of Brooklyn resulted in a complete rout of the Heights Casino team. The only one of the Brooklynites to be successful was R. Goepel, who defeated Livingstone Platt of the Yale Club, 15—5, 15—6. The summaries:

HARVARD VS. COLUMBIA

E. S. Winston, Harvard, defeated E. W. Putnam, Columbia, 15—1, 15—2.

Dr. A. Stillman 2d, Harvard, defeated F. Kidde, Columbia, 17—16, 18—15.

M. L. Cornell, Columbia, defeated W. H. Y. Hackett, Harvard, 15—8, 15—7.

P. Sanger, Harvard, defeated A. C. Scott, Columbia, 15—7, 15—10.

J. D. Appel Jr., Harvard, defeated L. E. Mahan, Columbia, 15—9, 15—5.

Anderson Dana, Harvard, defeated F. S. Keeler, Columbia, 13—15, 15—7, 15—2.

P. M. Morrison, Harvard, defeated H. D. Bulkley, Columbia, 15—4, 15—6.

YALE VS. HEIGHTS CASINO

A. J. Cordier, Yale, defeated R. E. T. Riggs, Heights Casino, 15—5, 18—13.

Rurolph Goepel, Heights Casino, defeated Livingston Platt, Yale, 15—5, 15—8.

J. H. Williams, Yale, defeated R. Catlin, Heights Casino, 18—11, 15—12.

S. H. Johnston, Yale, defeated O. S. Eldredge, Heights Casino, 16—18, 15—7, 15—5.

Donald Mackay, Yale, defeated T. H. Beardsley, Heights Casino, 15—9, 15—6.

J. F. Johnson, Yale, defeated A. Baxter, Heights Casino, 15—12, 5—15, 15—8.

Sterling Martin, Yale, defeated K. McBauth, Heights Casino, 15—11, 15—6.

PICKUPS

Bobby Wallace, former St. Louis American player and American league umpire, is being mentioned as possible manager of the Memphis club next summer.

With Christy Mathewson, Mordecai Brown, Larry Lajoie and Nap Rucker quitting major league baseball this winter, four old-time favorites will be missed next summer.

It is said that several of the major league baseball club managers are considering an order barring their players from driving automobiles during the championship season.

With Speaker, Cobb and Jackson leading the American league batsmen, it must be admitted that the left-handed batter is doing better than the right-hander in that organization.

C. A. Comiskey well deserved his election to the vice-presidency of the American league. He was the prime mover in the organization at its start and is the most popular baseball club owner in the country.

Fred Smith, left fielder of the Springfield club of the Eastern league, has played two seasons without making an error. In 183 games in the International league in 1915 he had 240 putouts and 11 assists and last season he had 137 putouts and 7 assists in 154 games.

W. E. Brandfield, popularly known as "Kid," when a member of the Minneapolis and Milwaukee baseball clubs pitched eight no-hit games in addition to the thirteen he pitched in the past season, and of these work in games of seven innings or less, all but three he pitched, and those he helped win.

JUNIOR TENNIS TOURNAMENT IS IN FIFTH ROUND

E. H. Binzen, Present Champion, Wins Place in This Round—F. W. Hopkins of Yale University, Continues a Winner

PAIRINGS FOR FIFTH ROUND

H. L. Bowman, New York A. C., vs. E. H. Hendrickson, Amherst College.
F. M. Loughman, West Side T. C., vs. H. F. O'Boyle, Georgetown University.
E. H. Binzen, Fordham, vs. R. H. Letson DeWitt High School.
F. W. Hopkins, Yale, vs. G. R. Preston, Irving High School.

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Fifth round matches in the singles and a continuation of the doubles are scheduled for today in the annual national junior indoor lawn tennis championship tournament of the United States National Lawn Tennis Association on the courts of the Seventh Regiment Armory.

E. H. Binzen of New York and Fordham continues in the tournament following his rather easy victory over D. L. Nichols of Curtis High School in straight sets, 6—3, 6—3. The present title holder did not appear to be forced to his best in order to win.

One of the hardest-fought matches of the singles was that between H. B. O'Boyle of Georgetown University and L. W. Botsford of Columbia University, which the first named won in straight sets, 7—5, 6—4. There was little to choose between the two players, the hard driving of the winner from the base line being the feature.

F. W. Hopkins of Yale continued his good playing and came through the fourth round with a straight-set victory over I. W. Raymond of Columbia, 6—2, 6—1.

Good progress was also made in the doubles which have reached the semi-final round. In the upper half the teams to come through were Dornheim and Blankarn and the two Hopkins boys, from Yale. The lower half contains the names of Binzen and Letson, a formidable combination, as the play of the afternoon showed, and Haines and Botsford. The summaries:

SINGLES—FOURTH ROUND

H. L. Bowman, N. Y. A. C., defeated C. Warner, Lehigh, 6—1, 6—3.

E. H. Hendrickson, Amherst, defeated F. Dowling, Newtown High School, 6—4, 6—2.

F. M. Loughman, West Side T. C., defeated Harry Brawner, Cutler School, 2—6, 6—3, 6—2.

H. S. O'Boyle, Georgetown, defeated L. W. Botsford, Columbia, 7—5, 6—4.

E. H. Binzen, Fordham, defeated D. L. Nichols, Curtis High School, 6—3, 6—3.

Benjamin Vetson, De Witt Clinton High School, defeated M. Cutler, Pratt Institute, 7—5, 10—8.

F. W. Hopkins, Yale, defeated I. W. Raymond Columbia, 6—2, 6—1.

G. R. Preston, Irving School, defeated T. W. Powers, Christian Brothers Academy, 6—2, 7—5.

DOUBLES—FIRST ROUND

Hendrickson and Briggs defeated Rosenquest and Rosenquest by default.

P. Kersey and McLoughlin defeated Emerson and Ayer, 6—2, 6—2.

H. Taylor and Bowman defeated Evans and Warner, 6—1, 6—2.

Binzen and Letson defeated Anderson and Dowling, 6—0, 6—3.

Raymond and Shipway defeated Hollender and Van Raalte by default.

Weil and Lee defeated Cumming and partner by default.

SECOND ROUND

Dornheim and Blankarn defeated Hendrickson and Briggs, 6—4, 7—5.

Donaldson and Middleditch defeated P. Kersey and McLoughlin, 12—10, 9—7.

Hopkins and Hopkins defeated Goldman and Sulzberger, 6—1, 7—5.

M. A. Taylor and Barnes defeated Lewisohn and Loughman, 6—3, 6—1.

M. Taylor and Bowman defeated Alexander and Katz, 6—4, 6—4.

Binzen and Letson defeated Raymond and Shipway, 6—3, 6—4.

Haines and Botsford defeated Wack and Smith, 6—4, 6—3.

Holdenstein and Cutler defeated Weil and Lee, 6—4, 6—2.

THIRD ROUND

Danheim and Blankorn defeated Donaldson and Middleditch, 6—4, 4—6, 6—2.

Hopkins and Hopkins defeated M. A. Taylor and Barnes, 6—3, 6—3.

Binzen and Letson defeated H. Taylor and Bowman, 6—2, 6—4.

Haines and Botsford defeated Holdenstein and Cutler, 2—6, 10—8.

CADETS HONOR FOOTBALL TEAM

Members of the football team of the First Corps of Cadets that defeated Battery A in the annual game at the Harvard Stadium last Thanksgiving Day, were honored at a dinner given by the organization at the Hotel Lenox Thursday evening. The affair was well attended, the chief guest of the evening being Gov. S. W. McCall, who addressed the gathering. The events of the evening were arranged by C. J. Swan, chairman of the Cadet athletic committee.

An interesting illustrated lecture that was both amusing and instructive was given on the subject of the football game by Philip Coyle. In order to impress on all present the score by which the Battery A team was defeated, the lights were turned out and the score, 14 to 0, was flashed in electric lights from the balcony. The entertainment program lasted well into the night, and furnished many surprises.

SECOND CHARTER FOR CARRIGAN

LEWISTON, Me.—The Twin City Trust Company, the second bank to be established by W. F. Carrigan, former manager of the Boston American League baseball club, has received a charter. Directors of the bank are Carrigan, Lewiston capitalists and Boston baseball men. Carrigan is president of the bank, which is now in process of construction, and Lewiston baseball fans are looking forward to the time when the bank will be opened for business.

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FASHIONS AND THE HOUSEHOLD

Paris Produces Delightful Workaday Clothes

By The Christian Science Monitor Paris correspondent

PARIS, France—Formerly the smart Frenchwoman was not particularly interested in costumes for sports or for purely practical wear; and the chic costumes for occasions of this sort were generally looked for outside Paris, where what might be called more frivolous creations were sought. All this is quite different now. Even before conditions suddenly changed Paris from a city of gayety and pleasure into one of serious workers, the growing interest in all sorts of sports was making a noticeable difference in the characteristics of both men's and women's dress. The true Parisienne can never be anything but dainty and trim, and she knows how to meet existing conditions when work and not play is her chief thought. It has come to pass, therefore, that waterproof materials that are, as lovely in color and texture as they are practical, can be found at all the Paris shops; and when madame or mademoiselle sallies forth to her daily work she is most suitably clad in a smart costume which makes walking in the rain without an umbrella a real delight. And, best of all, when the sun breaks out before her day's work is over, she looks equally trim and has no regrets at having dressed for rain. These materials, "tissus imperméables," are a great improvement on the old waterproof materials. They are light and pliable, capable of being made up into the prettiest sort of coats and hats. For that is, of course, one of the main attractions about such an outfit—that the jaunty hat matches the manteau and is proof against wind and rain in preserving its chic.

Glazed leather and heavy felt are both used as trimmings for the hats, cut in strips to form bands and tie in bows, or to cover buttons, or sometimes cut in shapes of wings or other motifs. Again, metal buckles may serve as the ornaments. The fashion of the moment makes it quite possible to design these rainy-day costumes in many attractive forms, the cleverest scheme being that which results in a loose enveloping coat that can be transformed into the appearance of a one-piece frock merely by the process of tightening the side belts and cuffs. For instance, the coat in the sketch, made of a gray, lightweight material, would have all the appearance of a trim frock if the side straps were buttoned on to the foremost buttons provided for the purpose. The pockets have snap fasteners at close intervals at their openings, to prevent them bulging when the garment is more closely gathered. At the back, the belt can be not only tightened, but extended across the back if more becoming.

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

A practical coat in light-weight material

The hat, in béret form, made of the same material as the coat, has a band of black glazed leather for trimming, and the chin strap is held with little silver buckles at each side. This strap can be made to pass around the hat, instead of under the chin. High gaiters, made to match the coat, are worn to complete the costume.

Another model is similar as to the straight front and back pieces, but, instead of the shaped pockets at the sides, the material is gathered into a stitched band just below the belt, it being fuller than the part that falls beneath the belt. This band on to which the material is gathered forms the opening of the pocket. The color of this coal is a grayish green, and the hat made to go with it is very smart, being made of black "toile cirée." It is a round, high, turban shape slightly larger at the top than the bottom, with the sides curving in to give a becoming line. A strip of felt, not much more than an inch in width, of a color matching the coat, is faced with a strip of the "toile cirée," and this is tied around the turban with a flaring bow in front. The strip being stiff, the bow never loses its shape, and, when tied, the black facing is effective, one end standing upright, showing the black in front and the color from behind. Such a turban, fitting over the head quite closely, needs no hatpin to secure it, and rain only gives the "toile cirée" a becoming gloss; so what could be more suitable for winter days? Another shape is higher in front than behind; the "toile cirée" is white, and a flat motif of the same material is made with a double bias piece gathered around an oval shaped center. This trims the front.

Another favorite shape for coats is the Redingote. This gives quite another line from the full gathered coats that ignore the waist line, which the Redingote distinctly marks. Paris fashion never allows the monopoly of any one line, color, or material, so it is quite in the usual order of things that, at the moment when the shapeless coats and gowns are becoming more and more popular, the Redingote should appear with a special mark of distinction. Its classical lines express the simplicity that the Frenchwoman finds best suited to her mood. In the new shades of browns, with a smartly tailored hat to match, such a costume is most charming for morning wear. One of these coats in brown has lovely, long lines. On each side of the front and the back, the material is stitched in a fold from the shoulder to just below the waist line, from which points the folds hang loose, adding to the fullness of the skirt part. Curving under-arm seams also contribute to shape the body part, so that it is close fitting and the waist tapering. A standing collar is edged with plush and wider bands trim the cuffs and hem of the garment, which fastens with a straight row of buttons from the top of the collar to just below the waist line.

Another Redingote of "Capuchin" cloth has a seam around the rather high waist line and buttons double-breasted with two rows of buttons. This has double shoulder capes, extending from under wide revers. Capes of all sorts are popular in Paris, and many lovely wraps are made on the "paysanne" model that has various shoulder yokes with full material gathered below. A three-tier velvet pelerine has one ruffle that falls snugly over the shoulders; a much fuller one below falls lower than the hands, while the lowest ruffle has a scantier appearance and reaches nearly to the ankles. This garment fastens invisibly at one side, and has a crush collar of castor, a narrow band of the same edging the shoulder ruffle, and graduated wider bands finishing the two lower ruffles.

Planning the School Garden for 1917

Among summer flowers the verbena is one of the most satisfactory plants, and is well suited to school gardening. The large, flat clusters of showy flowers, blooming from June until . . . autumn, give the garden a touch of color which is surpassed by few other flowers. Verbenas are also excellent for cut flowers. The colors vary from white through shades of pink, blue, yellow, lilac, and purple. The darker colors, however, predominate, and yellows are not common. The verbena is a native of South America. It adapts itself to wide variations of soil characters, but in the poorer soils becomes weak and straggling in its habit of growth, with yellow-green foliage and small flower trusses. In richer soil the plants are dwarf with dark-colored foliage and large flower clusters.

Young verbena plants are propagated either from seeds or by taking cuttings, says a writer in the Cornell Rural School Leaflet. For school work it will probably be best to propagate the young plants from seeds. If only a few plants are needed, it may be better to obtain them from some local gardener. There is, however, a broader interest aroused if the children propagate the young plants and watch them develop. Seed should be sown in flats of light soil in January, for it takes the plants a long time to become sufficiently large for the production of flowers. They should be in bloom when they are planted in the flower beds about May 15. The seed often germinates with difficulty; therefore it is best to buy fresh seed each year. As soon as the seedlings are well developed, they should be transplanted into shallow boxes or flats. These are doubtless more satisfactory for use in the schoolroom than are pots, for the young plants are less likely to dry out. The soil should be good garden loam, that has been enriched with about one-fourth . . . fertilizer. The young plants should be spaced in the boxes about two inches apart each way. They should have a sunny window in the schoolroom, and careful attention should be given to watering. At no time should the soil be water-soaked, nor should it be allowed to become too dry.

Verbenas are cool weather plants, and a temperature of from 45 to 50 degrees Fahrenheit suits them best. If a hotbed is available, the flats of young plants should be put out of doors in this hotbed about April 15. This makes the plants vigorous and stocky and prepares them for later planting in the flower beds, which may be done from May 15 to June 1. If verbenas are to follow tulips or other bulbs, the bulbs may be lifted after flowering and heeled in in some protected spot where they may ripen their foliage. Verbenas are somewhat trailing in habit of growth, and in filling the beds the plants should not be placed too thickly; if they are planted 10 inches apart each way, they will soon cover the ground.

What to Avoid in Interior Decoration

The don'ts" in connection with any subject are never as important, of course, as the "do's." However, the "do's" of the interior decorator are given in such profusion nowadays, such detail of arrangement, color scheme, and fabric, that the homemaker may easily find out what to do, in furnishing one room or doing over another; what not to do she needs to be told.

In a recently issued volume on the art of house furnishing, the following instructions as to what to avoid in interior decoration are given:

"Avoid crowding your rooms, walls, or tables, for in creating a home, one must produce the quality of restfulness by order and space.

"Do not put a spotted (figured) surface on other spotted (figured) surfaces. A plain wall paper is the proper, because the most effective, background for pictures.

"Avoid the mistake of forgetting that table decoration includes all china, glass, silver, and linen used in serving a meal. Avoid using anything inappropriate to the particular meal to be served and the scale of service. Do not have too many flowers on your table, or flowers not in harmony with the rest of the setting.

"Do not use peasant china, no matter how decorative in itself, with fine damask. By so doing you strike a false note. The background it demands is crash or peasant lace.

"Avoid crowding your dining table or giving it an air of confusion by the number of things on it, thus destroying the laws of simplicity, line, and balance in decoration.

"Avoid having too many vases about, or china intended for domestic use. The proper place for table china, no matter how rare it is, is in the dining room. If very valuable, one can keep it in a cabinet.

"Avoid the use of thin old silks on sofas or chair seats.

"Avoid too cheap materials for curtains or chair covers, as they will surely fade.

"Avoid too many small rugs in a room. This gives an impression of restless disorder and interferes with the architect's lines. Do not place your rugs at strange angles; let them follow the lines of the walls.

"Avoid having an antique clock which does not go, and is used merely as an ornament. Make your rooms live by having all the clocks running. This is one of the little things which mark the difference between the antique shop or museum, and the home.

"Avoid the use of white linen when eating out of doors. Saxe-blue, red or taupe linen are restful. In fact, after one has used colored linen, white seems glaring and unpleasant even indoors, and one instinctively chooses the old deep-cream laces. Granting this to be a bit precieuse, we must admit that the traditional white damask, under crystal and silver, has its place and distinction in certain houses and with certain people.

"Avoid in a small flat, studio, or bungalow, where the living room and dining room are the same, all evidences of dining room china, silver, and glass. Let the table be covered with a piece of fabric of some sort, when not set for use. A lamp and books further emphasize the note of the living room.

"Avoid serving luncheon in an artificially lighted room. This is almost an extinct fashion. The only possible excuse for shutting out the sunlight and using artificial lights, is when the entertainment is to begin by daylight and continue until after nightfall.

"Avoid placing ornaments or photographs on a piano. Keep a plain background behind your piano. Make sure that, when listening to music, you are not distracted by seeing a bewildering section of a picture above the pianist's head, or a silly little vase dodging, as he moves, in front of, above, or below his nose!

"Avoid placing vases or a clock against a chimney piece already decorated by the architect, as a part of his scheme, in using the molding of a panel to frame a painting over the mantel. In the old palaces, one sees that a bit of undecorated background is provided between the mantel and the architect's decoration.

"Avoid blotting out your architect's best points by thoughtlessly misplacing your hangings. Whoever decorates should always keep the architect's intention in mind.

"Avoid the discounting of the few good antiques you own, by the use of a too modern color scheme. Have the necessary modern pieces you have bought to supplement your treasures, stained or painted a dull, dark color in harmony with the antiques, and then use dull colors in the floor coverings, curtains, and cushions. If you have no good antique ornaments, try to get a few good shapes and colors in inexpensive reproductions of the period to which your antiques belong.

"Avoid the mistake of forgetting that every room is a 'stage setting' and must be a becoming and harmonious background for its occupants.

"Avoid arranging a Louis XVI bedroom, with fragile antiques and delicate tones, for your husband of athletic proportions and simple tastes. He will not only look, but feel, out of place. If he is fond of artistic things, give him these in durable shades and shapes.

"Avoid the use of light-absorbing colors in wall papers, if you are anxious to create cheerfulness in your rooms and an appearance of winning comfort. Almost all dark colors are light-absorbing; greens, dull reds, dark grays and mahogany browns will make a room dull in character, no matter how much sunlight comes in, or how many lights you use. Perhaps the only dark color which is not light-absorbing is a dark yellow.

"Avoid using on your walls, as mere decorations, articles such as rugs or vestments, primarily intended for other purposes.

"Avoid the misuse of anything in furnishing. It needs only knowledge and patience to find the correct thing for each need. Better do without than employ a makeshift in decorating. Inappropriateness and elaboration can defeat artistic beauty—but intelligent elimination never can."

Steamed Cocoa Pudding

Melt two tablespoons of butter, add 4 tablespoons of flour, ¼ cup of dry cocoa, ¼ teaspoon of salt, and gradually ½ cup of milk, stirring constantly. Let cook 5 minutes. Beat the yolks of 5 eggs until thick and lemon-tinted; add ¾ cup of sugar and ½ cup chopped English walnuts or pecan meats. When well blended, add the cocoa mixture; then fold in the stiffly beaten whites of the 5 eggs, and 1 teaspoon of vanilla. Turn into a buttered mold and steam 1 hour. Serve at once with sweetened cream.

Green Peas in Ambush

Remove the wilted leaves from a large head of lettuce, carefully remove the heart (retain for salad) without cutting through the stalk. Fill with 2½ cups of small green peas, add 1 small onion, and a sprig of parsley. Sprinkle with salt, pepper, and a half-teaspoon of sugar. Tie the leaves together with tape and cook 30 minutes in chicken broth or boiling water. Drain and dress with 1 tablespoon of butter and 4 tablespoons of rich cream. Add more salt and pepper. Serve without the lettuce.

Molasses Layer Cake

Dissolve 1 teaspoon of soda in 1 tablespoon of boiling water and add to it ½ cup of molasses. Then mix with it 1 cup of brown sugar, 2 tablespoons melted butter, 1¼ cups of boiling water, ½ teaspoon of cloves, 1 teaspoon of cinnamon, 3 cups of flour. Beat until smooth and bake in layer tins. Whipped cream may be used for filling and to spread on the top.

Lemon Cheesecakes

Grate the rind and squeeze the juice of a lemon, mix in smoothly a heaped teaspoonful flour; put to it ¼ pound butter, melted, ¼ pound castor sugar, and 2 well beaten eggs. Line tart tins with pastry, fill with the lemon mixture and bake.

The Visiting Kitchen Reorganizer

"I've just come back from a month's work over at the Dry Dock," remarked a brisk young woman, dropping into place at a New York luncheon room with a friend and the friend's woman guest.

The guest looked interested.

"What sort of work could you have had at the Dry Dock?" she said, wonderingly.

"I was straightening out their kitchen," was the reply. "That's my business, you know." And then, at a further question, she explained this newest of vocations, which has grown out of the household efficiency movement.

"The modern kitchen reorganizer works very much as the modern office efficiency expert works—or the reorganizer of a factory. You see, in many of the establishments where meals are served—such as manufactories, shops, small hotels, department stores, and the like—the kitchen has simply been allowed to run itself. A capable steward can see that the foods are provided, a capable cook can prepare and cook them, but rarely is there any modern system which keeps the expense at the proper percentage, saves time and steps in the kitchen and serving pantry, avoids friction and waste, and establishes a routine which produces the best and the largest amount of food at the lowest cost.

"Such concerns are turning more and more to the trained domestic economy workers for help. Modern women have studied exactly such problems as these, in their grappling with the household questions of budgets, marketing, labor-saving devices, conveniently arranged kitchens, and well-balanced menus. The managers see that, in order to get the full value of their investment, they must have their kitchen run on the modern efficiency plan; so they hire an expert at so much a day to visit the establishment, reorganize the buying, the serving, the help and the help's duties, the methods of cooking and dish washing, and similar points. After she goes away, the system she has inaugurated is followed out by others.

"Her first duty, generally, is to show how much more economically the kitchen could be run than the way it is run—and with better food, at that. She takes account of all the supplies on hand, and then she goes ahead with her own buying. It has been shown very conclusively that many stewards, instead of marketing where the best goods and the lowest prices conjoin, accept commissions for buying of certain firms. This is an expensive process for which the manager must pay. Upon reorganizing a large kitchen, it is almost invariably found that, by judicious and selective buying, a noticeable reduction per day can be effected.

"One of the economic secrets which I have discovered—and of which most persons are incredulous at first—is the buying of all the supplies each day, for that day. For example, it is easy to ascertain just how much butter, how many eggs, how large a quantity of flour, will be consumed each day. While it is true that a slight reduction in price often is yielded when one buys in quantity, there are several points which offset this. For example, prices vary so much from day to day that one can often achieve a real saving by buying when the price is down at its lowest; whereas, if he buys in large quantities, he is apt to have large supplies on hand at the higher price and must let the lower price go by without being able to take advantage of it. Furthermore, when there is a large supply of any staple on hand, chefs and cooks are quite apt to use it liberally and waste it unnecessarily; if they had on hand just sufficient for that one day, every bit of it would be guarded and used sparingly. When there is an evident plenty at hand, there is quite a natural tendency to use it freely. Sugar, flour, meal, cocoa, butter, eggs, and the like actually last longer if bought in small quantities.

"Next, of course, comes economy of motion and time. In the average unreorganized kitchen, efficiency methods of movement and economy of labor are almost unknown. Everything must be done to get the largest amount of help out of the fewest employees, and to have each one doing the work he is best fitted for. Tables, cupboards, service doors, dish-washing machines, machines for beverages, all must be so conveniently located that no one gets in anyone else's way. A good many managers demur at getting a dish-washing machine, on account of the high initial expense, but they do not look far enough ahead. A dish washer saves hiring an extra employee; for, whereas it takes two and often three to do the dishes by hand, one employee can easily operate the machine, thus saving the wages of one person and perhaps two. At the end of the year, you have spent as much for employees as you have for the machine and have nothing to show. If the machine is installed, at the end of the year you have spent as much as you would for the employees,—but you have the machine. The same may be said of other modern devices. They are expensive to install, but they pay for themselves in wages saved and in length of service.

"Then I study the help themselves. Often the right results are not secured in a kitchen because the staff is not harmonious. The right attitude on the part of the one in charge can work wonders; one discordant element can impair the efficiency of all the rest. Each employee must enjoy his work and take pride in it or he hinders the smooth running of the kitchen and pantry, and the effect is felt into the dining-room itself. Sometimes an exchange of duties is wise. A poor pantry boy may develop into a good waiter, and vice versa.

"Much saving is effected by certain little schemes. For example, instead of having the entire supply of dish towels in one place, to be used as freely as desired, I give out three or four towels at a time to each worker. The others are put away. If some of these towels wear out sooner than others, or are found grimy and torn, an investigation is held and the employee corrected. Those five towels must be made to last as long as possible, in good condition. In the same way, the plates must be kept in piles of a certain number each. Then, at a glance, the manager can tell whether or not a plate is missing. If they are allowed to be kept in piles of varying number, or different sizes, plates can disappear one after another without being detected. These little rules help to keep the employees careful instead of permitting them to be careless.

"Such regulating as this is the work of the visiting kitchen reorganizer. In most cases, a remarkable saving is brought about within a few days. A week or two is sufficient to put the whole kitchen force on a new basis, and the employees themselves generally welcome the newer ways, which add to their comfort and efficiency."

Beginning Early

"I am trying to catch my children young and teach them habitual courtesy," remarked a mother with ideals. "I find that to try to impart too many ideas at once is not a good plan, so I take one thing at a time, and work at that until the good habit is formed before I begin on another. For example, just now I am training my small boy to hold my chair at the table when I take my seat. When we have a woman guest, he adjusts her chair for her. He regards it now as a particularly interesting game, but you see he is forming the habit of tendering this little courtesy to women, and when he is older it will come naturally to him and he will not be awkward about it."

Pillow-Lace Making in France

In an interesting book on "Pillow Lace," written by Elizabeth Mincoff and Margaret S. Marriage, the following account of the growth of pillow-lace making in France is given:

"Catherine de Medici," they write, "set the fashion for lace in Paris. She brought from Florence in her suite Frederic Vinciolo, who was appointed pattern-maker for laces and needlework to the court. He published a number of pattern books at Paris, mostly for needle point and darned net, but that of 1623 is said to have contained eight pillow patterns. Séguin's criticism is that Vinciolo shows an ignorance of technical detail; consequently his patterns are not well contrived.

"During the reign of Henry III (1574-89) lace began to play a more important part in French fashions, especially as an edging to the frilled ruffs then in vogue. In the last years of Henry IV (1589-1610) ruffs gave place to turned-over collars of linen edged with lace. These . . . demanded a heavier style of trimming, and consequently the lace of this time is richer in character, becoming later on richer still, when the large linen collars were replaced by small turned-down collars, made entirely, or almost entirely, of lace.

"From the time of Henry IV lace, which had thus far been used on body and house linen, came into more general use, and soon was worn on everything down to garters, shoes and boot tops, . . . But though this was the case, the French lace trade does not seem to have been very large, most of the commodity being imported. Cardinal Mazarin tried to suppress the importation of foreign laces and improve the small home manufacture by the purchase of patterns in Italy and the Netherlands. During the first half of the Seventeenth Century many edicts were issued with this intention. No laces were to be worn save those made in the kingdom, and not above a certain value per ell; or laces were to be allowed only on the collar and edge of the cloak, on the sleeve seams and down the middle of the back, along the buttons and buttonholes, and at the edge of the basques of the doublet, and so forth, with an infinity of detail. Mostly the idea is to prevent waste of money, and especially the squandering of it on foreign products; but an ordonnance at Le Puy, in 1640, forbids lace on the ground of its obliterating class distinctions, since it was worn by all classes, and still more because of the 'servant question,' so many women making lace that it was impossible to obtain servants.

"Mazarin's successor in office, Jean Baptiste Colbert, was not at all of the opinion of the parlement of Le Puy. Chief among the various industrial enterprises which he set on foot to revive the commerce and finance of the country was the lace trade. Till then unimportant for the kingdom as a whole, it has ever since the time of Colbert been a real item in French commerce. We have seen that 10 years before Colbert's coming into office the industry played a great part already in the district of Le Puy; and at the beginning of the Seventeenth Century Catherine de Rohan, Duchess of Longueville, had brought workers from Havre and Dieppe to Chantilly. But Colbert introduced the lace trade into many new districts, first starting a school in the castle of Lonray, at Alençon, the property of his daughter-in-law. This was followed by others at Quesnoy, Arras, Reims, Sedan, Château Thierry, Loudun, and Aurillac—some for point, some for pillow lace. He showed discernment in developing the pillow-lace industry especially in the towns of the Flemish frontier, which were already used to seeing the laces made by their Belgian neighbors. Besides providing for the instruction of workers in the different towns by competent lace-makers, many of whom he had, with infinite pains and secrecy, brought from Venice through the agency of the French Ambassador there, he started a central institution for the working out of new patterns at the Château de Madrid in Paris. This supplied models to all the other centers in France, and exercised a most happy influence on French taste.

"The years from the time of Colbert's coming into power until nearly the end of the reign form the most brilliant period in the evolution of lace. The patterns in use were extremely elaborate and closely worked, but neither clumsy nor clothy in effect, and the execution shows a surpassing and mastery over all the infinity of bobbins required that leaves one puzzling how, with such primitive tools, it was ever possible to realize such complex and perfect tissues, rendering so many degrees of light and shade, of high and low relief."

For Making Sandwiches

Cream Cheese and Ripe Olives—Stone and chop the olives fine, and beat in with a little cream or Neufchatel cheese, adding sweet cream to moisten, and salt and paprika to season. Green olives or pimentos may be used in the same way. Spread on slices of whole wheat or brown bread and press together.

Lettuce Sandwiches—An entire leaf of lettuce is seldom used nowadays in a sandwich. Instead, the leaf is cut into ribbons with scissors, put between thin slices of white bread, well buttered, and seasoned with mayonnaise. French dressing or salt only, as preferred, says an old cooking magazine. Lettuce should be crisped before using.

Other Fillings—Other good fillings that may be varied according to materials on hand are: Cold mutton, chopped fine and seasoned with mint sauce; pickled lambs' tongues, chopped fine, with capers; the tender tops of celery, minced and mixed with mayonnaise; hard boiled eggs, chopped fine and mixed with anchovy; figs and raisins chopped together, cold roast beef, chopped and mixed with Chili sauce or horseradish.

Oyster Sandwiches—Cook the oysters in their liquor about two minutes, stir in a stiff mayonnaise, and spread between slices of sandwich bread. Another way to make these sandwiches is to fry large oysters, placing one between bread slices, with a lettuce leaf dipped in French dressing or mayonnaise. A bit of finely chopped red pepper is deemed to be an improvement by many.

Fish Sandwiches—Any cooked fresh fish, picked into bits, well seasoned with salt and pepper, and moistened with mayonnaise, makes an excellent filling for a sandwich. A little chopped pickle is also an addition.

Egg Sandwiches—Remove the yolks of two hard-boiled eggs and rub smooth. Season with a little salt, paprika, mustard and lemon juice, or vinegar to stiffen. Mayonnaise is still better. Add the chopped whites, and spread between slices of buttered bread.

Hot Horseradish Sauce

Melt 2 tablespoons of butter, add 2 tablespoons of flour, and stir to a smooth paste, then add gradually 1 cup of highly seasoned white stock and ½ cup of hot cream, stirring constantly, add also a third of a cup of freshly grated horseradish root, and season with salt, pepper and a few drops of onion juice. Keep just below the boiling point. Serve with boiled corned beef, beef tongue, and similar dishes.

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THE HOME FORUM

Along the Avenida Rio Branco, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil

"The city spread round the bay is clear to sight," says C. J. Bruce, in his book on Brazil, speaking of Rio de Janeiro as seen from the harbor. "There on the right is Nictheroy, a residential part, where the milk-white buildings stand against a green hill-slope. The ferry steamers plying to and fro from Rio give life to the still harbor scene. On the left, and extending far behind us, as the vessel lies at anchor, the Federal Capital rises from the waterside to the very summits of the hills. . . . The harbor or bay is about twenty miles long by twelve wide in the broadest part, and is almost completely landlocked. A very fine thoroughfare, the Avenida Rio Branco, one and a half miles long, runs through the city from the north to the south shore, and then joins the Avenida Beira Mar. This splendid avenue, beautifully paved and adorned on either side with lawns and flower-beds, runs between the city and the water's edge for a distance of over four miles and then winds among the hills till it terminates at last in the Praia Vermelha. It is one of the prettiest thoroughfares in the world, and is almost entirely used for pleasure-driving, motoring, riding and walking.

"Rio has many beautiful palaces and residences. These, nestling in the forest-clad hillsides, their white walls and colored roofs often appearing through a profusion of bright-flowered garden trees and bushes, give variety to the tints in the landscape. The many spires and domes of the city stand out against the emerald background with pleasant effect. The avenues of palm trees which here and there intersect the city give the tropical touch to the picture. The mountains, the giant cliffs with their forbidding steepness and the great measure of the panorama speak grandeur. The sunshine, the softness of the air, the forests and flowers, with the feast in color effects, entitles it to be described as a scene of sublime loveliness."

The Art of the Japanese People

"It is usual in judging the art of a nation to consider solely the art of the artists and never the art of the people. . . . We say the French are artistic and think promptly of Corot, Meissonier, or Puvis de Chavannes, not of the people of France. But the art of a nation, always something less, is often something very different from the art of its artists, and though the artists' art will give you the high water mark, it does not and it cannot give the general art level of the people," A. Herbage Edwards writes in "Kakemono," and then he goes on to speak of the art of the Japanese people.

"I suppose that anyone who has ever seen a rice field will allow that for at least some six months in the year it is one of the ugliest objects in the world. Made of liquid mud, it lies for half the year a slimy, greasy black pond shut in by low mud walls. . . . The Japanese cannot change the thick black ooze, they cannot change the low mud walls which embank the slimy pools. These, with all their ugly consequences, are fixed and determined. But the art of the Japanese people has yet rendered the rice fields beautiful. They change the shape. Those embanking walls of mud are molded as a potter molds his clay. A series of dead square fields I have never seen. Two, three, four, five, six, even eight-sided rice fields can be found in Japan, and often the curves of the mud wall itself are graceful as the lines of a Greek vase.

"Beneath the temple of Tesshuji, which looks toward the wonder of Fujiyama, with its two pure lines of exquisite grace, is a great fertile plain, a plain of innumerable rice fields, one of the richest in the country. When I stood on the steps of that deserted temple and looked down, the fields were all black and naked, and yet the plain was neither ugly nor monotonous, for the peasants had curved their rice fields into exquisite lines, and not two were alike."

"To beautify a useful object indirectly by decorating is a great deal easier, at any rate the means and the possibility of doing so are more apparent; and yet, do we draw designs on our sacks, on our flour sacks, grain sacks, potato sacks, as they do in Japan?

"For many months I passed regularly every day through a street of warehouses where sacks of all kinds, and containing all sorts of produce, were lying on the ground, were being carried into the 'godown' or were loading or unloading. It was some time before it really struck me that the sacks were decorated, that their blank yellow sides were made beautiful with a design; but when I had once realized it, I used to look carefully to see if I could find sacks without. They were extremely rare. The designs varied considerably. A flower, conventional or natural, a maple leaf, a broken branch of plum or cherry blossom, the delicate outline of the bamboo in a thousand different shapes, were the most common, but there were others, birds, geometrical patterns, rice-ears, Fujiyama. These designs were with true decorative feeling in one corner, rarely in the exact center, and admirably proportioned to the size of the sack. They were mostly drawn in, in soft blues—the commonest color in the Far East—sometimes in a pale but very beautiful green; colors which, on the unbleached cotton or pale yellow matting of the sack, made complete harmonies."

"When a Japanese cannot mold the shape of an object, when he cannot redeem it by a design, when in fact he has no control over its creation at all, but it is placed in his hands as it is, finished, he will still contrive to add beauty to it merely by arrangement. I first noticed this on board the steamer going out, where the Japanese 'boy' arranged the extra blanket on the berth in a new design each day. He folded it into lotus leaves and chrysanthemums, into half-opened fans and half-shut buds. He had one wonderful arrangement which, being patriotic,' was more often repeated than the rest. The blankets of the steamship company had, instead of the usual stripes at top and bottom, just two thick wavy lines of deep red . . . ; by some wonderful twist of his fingers the 'boy' would fold that blanket into the rising sun, with the four red lines coming out of it like blood-red rays. It sounds difficult, but he did it so perfectly that I recognized the flag of Japan the moment I saw it. Nor was he exceptional; the other 'boys' on board were just as artistic."

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Let Praise Devote Thy Work

Let praise devote thy work, and skill employ
Thy whole mind, and thy heart be lost in joy.
Well-doing bringeth pride, this constant thought
Humility, that thy best done is naught.
Man doeth nothing well, be it great or small,
Save to praise God, but that hath saved all;
For God requires no more than thou hast done,
And takes thy work to bless it for His own. —Robert Bridges.

Franklin's Whistle

Benjamin Franklin went through life an altered man, because he once paid too dearly for a penny whistle. My concern springs usually from a deeper source, to wit, from having bought a whistle when I did not want one.—Stevenson in "Lay Morals."

Behrisch's Explanation of Experience

"I had often pressed my friend Behrisch to explain to me what experience was," Goethe writes in "Poetry and Truth," which is translated from the German by Minna Steele Smith. "But, because he could never help fooling, he put me off with fair words from day to day, and at last, after elaborate preparations, disclosed to me, that true experience really consisted in experiencing how an experienced man must experience in experiencing his experience. When we upbraided him vigorously, and called him to account, he assured us that a great mystery lay hidden behind these words, which we could not comprehend until we had experienced . . . and so on without end:—for he had no difficulty in running on in this way by the quarter of an hour;—seeing that experience would always become more experienced, and at last become true experience. When we were in despair at his absurdities, he would protest that he had learned this way of making himself intelligible and impressive from the most modern and greatest authors, who had pointed out how one can rest a restful rest, and how silence, in being silent, becomes ever more silent."

"Kings and Priests Unto God"

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

WHEN Jesus of Nazareth was arraigned before Pilate, the latter asked him: "Art thou the King of the Jews?" Jesus, answering in his own characteristic fashion, said: "My kingdom is not of this world." He pointed out further that his life-purpose was simply to "bear witness unto the truth." The Master did not need to lay claim to kingship. His life work was sufficient proof of the royal origin and character of the Christ, the spiritual idea of God, which he presented. He had consistently rejected every tempting offer of the kingdoms of this world, and it was this self-renunciation which enabled him to utilize the divine power in destroying sin, disease, and death.

The spirit of domination which the Roman procurator exemplified as Cæsar's representative was the diametric opposite of the spiritual power demonstrated by Christ Jesus. The Jewish priests, moreover, afraid of losing their prestige with the people by reason of the marvelous healing work wrought by the Nazarene, thought it necessary to remove him. Thus imperial domination and effete clericalism were combined for the purposes of evil, arrayed against this kingly priest whose service was devoted to God, and whose power was exercised only for good. During this trying ordeal, though mockingly crowned with thorns and shamefully abused, he was demonstrating the divine sovereignty of the real man, with the same unperturbed confidence in Truth that he had shown throughout his career. He was still faithful to the duties of his priestly office, obeying and serving in deed and in truth his divine Principle, Love. "In healing the sick and sinning," Mrs. Eddy writes in Science and Health (p. 141), "Jesus elaborated the fact that the healing effect followed the understanding of the divine Principle and of the Christ-spirit which governed the corporeal Jesus. For this Principle there is no dynasty, no ecclesiastical monopoly. Its only crowned head is immortal sovereignty. Its only priest is the spiritualized man. The Bible declares that all believers are made 'kings and priests unto God.'"

Christ Jesus proved conclusively that worldly power and speculative theology are powerless to oppose the true idea of God. The simple fisherfolk and others who consorted with the Master, and who gained a demonstrable knowledge of the divine Principle and divine idea which he understood and demonstrated, were able in a wonderful degree to follow his example in destroying sin and disease. The Apostle John says of those who were "redeemed from the earth," set free from their seeming bondage to material belief: "These are they which follow the Lamb whithersoever he goeth," who follow the demands of Truth wherever they may lead; and he represents the four and twenty elders as saying: "Thou . . . hast redeemed us to God . . . and hast made us unto our God kings and priests: and we shall reign on the earth."

It has sometimes been supposed that these ideal conditions of spiritual sovereignty and sacred service of which the Revelator speaks, are only to be enjoyed hereafter. These scriptural texts, however, show otherwise, and Christian Science is making it possible for a man to enjoy these blessings according to the degree of his spiritual understanding. The Revelator unquestionably saw with clear, prophetic vision the needs of the coming centuries, as well as of his own day. His teaching is designed to enable men to nullify, through spiritual understanding, the suppositional influence of materialistic systems which are today battling for supremacy, threatening to invade every avenue of human thought and life. It is not to be wondered at, then, that the propaganda spreading the belief in and fear of microbe theories, should endeavor to discredit the Revelation of St. John, and brand it as hallucination caused by bacterial poison acting on the brain! Nothing surely could show more clearly than this the nature and origin of these baneful theories. The spiritual idea discerned by the Revelator has outlived the false medical theories and beliefs which have meanwhile come and gone, for the simple reason that it is eternally true. This spiritual idea will finally compass the destruction of these and all other false material beliefs, and reign supreme among men. This true idea of God has reappeared in Christian Science in time to stem the tide of materialism, giving proof of the omnipotence of God, Spirit, Truth, Life, and Love, and of the nothingness of error, evil, sin, disease, and death.

The understanding of God and His idea given in Christian Science reveals a kingdom far more precious and more to be desired than all the kingdoms of the world. In this kingdom of heaven, this ever-present realm of spiritual harmony, divine Love reigns supreme. This is man's real home, and it can never be invaded. Into it can enter no false belief, nothing that defileth or maketh a lie, but only those pure and perfect spiritual ideas which proceed from and reflect divine Love. The real man, the spiritual idea of God, is ever conscious of his residence in this spiritual realm, and can never be removed therefrom. He is eternally a king and priest unto God. Through understanding this spiritually scientific fact, a man proves his God-given dominion by victory over the sin and selfishness inherent in so-called mortal mind. His crown is incorruptible, for it symbolizes the true idea of eternal Life. His scepter is the authority and spiritual power derived from the understanding of and obedience to the omnipotent divine Principle, Love. His throne is exaltation above error or false belief through the understanding of God as infinite Truth. He serves God in the quiet sanctuary of unselfed thought. Upon the altar of divine Science he lays the false material sense of life, and burns the incense of unceasing silent prayer. Through understanding this true idea of Life a man realizes the everpresence of good, and repeats, in the ratio of his understanding, the demonstration of Jesus and his apostles. In "Pulpit and Press" (p. 4) Mrs. Eddy writes: "Who lives in good, lives also in God,—lives in all Life, through all space. His is an individual kingdom, his diadem a crown of crowns. His existence is deathless, forever unfolding its eternal Principle."

Quaint Old Building in Hitchin

In "Quiet Roads and Sleepy Villages," by Allan Fea there is a description of some quaint old buildings in Hitchin:

"On the northern side of the town also are many old buildings revealing details of Elizabethan date, but the gem of Hitchin is a very curious old building called 'the Biggin,' which stands close upon the rather insignificant River Hiz on the southeast side of the church. This 'Biggin' is the quaintest thing imaginable. Most of the other old buildings in the town have been more or less tampered with from time to time, but 'the Biggin' somehow or another has escaped, and as a Hitchinite truly enough observed when he led the way to it, though rather in a tone of disparagement than in praise of its picturesqueness: 'There ain't nothing like it nowhere.' And truly if this local sage had traveled the length and breadth of England he certainly would not have found a duplicate. The exterior looks decrepit and battered: a fine Tudor chimney and mullioned window drawing attention at once to former dignity. . . . But it is not until one enters the doorway and passage leading into the tiny cloistered courtyard that one sees the full extent of its quaintness. Each nook and corner reveals a study for a sketch. From one position you have the row of stout round wooden pillars supporting the overhanging rooms. You move a few feet and you have in view the entrance to a rugged oak staircase, mysterious in its depth of shadow. At another angle you see a well-proportioned Elizabethan window with oak mullions and transoms, with diamond-paned glazing of varying tints of green, and beneath the window the half-timber construction of the wall adds considerably to its picturesque effect—you ascend another queer old staircase to the best apartment in the almshouse, for though originally a Priory of the Gilbertine Order, it became a Manor House after the Dissolution, degenerating into a workhouse, then an almshouse. Here we have an original paneled chamber of the Manor House with rich overmantel of carved oak bearing the date 1583. The molding of the wainscoting beside the fireplace, if placed the wrong side up, is, after all, in harmony with the general oddity of the place. The narrow corridors and the alleys with rounded ceilings," the writer says, are strangely like a "rabbit-warren. You wander about, speculating upon the meaning of strange devices designed upon the narrow doorways and above the paneling of the passages, and in your peregrination stumble upon yet two more staircases. . . . To walk out of that curious building back into the thoroughfares busy with noisy motor traffic, is to step over an interval of three centuries and more in little over a dozen strides."

The Kindly Spot

The kindly spot, the friendly town,
where every one is known,
And not a face in all the place but
partly seems my own;
There's not a house or window, there's
not a field or hill,
But, east or west, in foreign lands,
I'll recollect them still.
I leave my warm heart with you, tho'
my back I'm forced to turn—
Adieu to Belashanny, and the winding
banks of Erne! . . .

The music of the waterfall, the mirror
of the tide,
When all the green-hill'd harbor is
full from side to side,
From Portnasun to Bulliebawns, and
round the Abbey Bay,
From rocky Inis Saimer to Coolnargit
sandhills gray;
While far from southern line, to guard
it like a wall,
The Leitrim Mountains clothed in blue
gaze calmly over all,
And watch the ship sail up and down,
the red flag at her stern;—
Adieu to these, adieu to all the winding banks of Erne. . . .

Farewell to every white cascade from
the Harbor to Belleek,
And every pool where fins may rest,
and ivy-shaded creek;
The sloping fields, the lofty rocks,
where ash and holly grow,
The one split yew-tree gazing on the
curving flood below;
The Lough, that winds through islands
under Turaw Mountain green;
And Castle Caldwell's stretching woods,
with tranquil bays between;
And Breesie Hill, and many a pond
among the heath and fern,—
For I must say adieu—adieu to the
winding banks of Erne!

—William Allingham.

The Talent of Success

The talent of success is nothing more than doing what you can do well; and doing well whatever you do; without a thought of fame.—Longfellow.

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Ravens and Their Kin

Dallas Lore Sharp, in writing of the raven and other wild birds, says that "the raven is the head of the tribe of crows with all the intelligence and cunning of the crow but lacking, it seems, the crow's easy disposition and sociable ways. Else why is it that he does not adapt himself, as the crow does, to human ways? Are we at fault? Not wholly, for we could hardly treat him worse than we have the crow. . . . The wonder is that there is a single crow in the land after all their years of persecution. But here they are, cawing in my wood lot this November day, as I have heard them since I can remember hearing anything. Here in my pines they nest, too. Could not the raven nest here, and croak here, with them?

"So far as I am concerned, he could. Nay, I would give him a whole woodlot for a nest if he would come. For should I not find him, as I have at last found the crow, to be my friend and ally, instead of my enemy?

"A new and better day has dawned for the birds, all birds. . . . The crow will be cared for. The Government's book on the crow shows past all doubt that he is beneficial; that we are tremendously in his debt, notwithstanding his toll of corn; and that he must not only be allowed to dwell among us, but encouraged by every means to make himself free with our fields and woodlands. And he will do it without encouragement. All he asks is decent neighborly treatment. He will meet us more than halfway. . . . There are no other birds in my woods that seem half so intelligent and wise as they. W ch the ways of a tame crow, study the light in his eye, especially when he is up to mischief."

"Or watch the blue-jays or the magpies or the whiskey-jacks—'camp robbers' as they are called. These lovely, fluffy birds of the Canadian woods and wild western mountains are, I think, the smallest of the family. I had an excellent chance to study their doings in the Wallowa Mountains. No other bird of equal curiosity and intelligence have I seen. Far off in the most distant wilderness, where possibly no human foot had trodden for months, we would camp, and immediately the 'robbers' would gather, flapping out of some tall fir-top across a meadow to light upon the tree nearest us. Here they would perch and squall, and find their way down to the sizzling frying-pans, to see what sour-dough bread was like, and if there might be anything left in the condensed milk cans.

"Right out of the unbroken forest they came, straight down to the fire—because they wanted to know what they did not understand. The interest (curiosity, if you choose), the confidence, the impertinence, indeed, seemed so unnatural, unbirdlike, here where all was so wild as to be almost uncanny. No crow or raven would go to that length, because years of persecution have taught them to temper their curiosity with caution; but both birds, and all the members of the family, are at heart friendly, and would get on well with us, would we show ourselves neighborly.

"And they shall get on with us. . . . And soon we shall all of us learn better how to live with the birds and other wild things, and let them live with us. We are only beginning to realise our debt to our wild neighbors, and the birds especially. As this knowledge grows . . . we shall draw closer together, we shall share and share alike birds and beasts and men. We shall even learn to make all our aigrettes out of horsehair! Then in that day (if he can find him a dwelling place until that day come) even the raven, the wild black prince of birds, shall build his nest without fear of the trains that thunder through the cañon below him, and without harm from the shepherds whose flocks feed in the sage back on the wild plains above."

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, MASS., FRIDAY, DECEMBER 29, 1916

EDITORIALS

Where the World Stands

THE political situation all over the world has reached a point when not only is nothing to be gained by silence, but silence may become a positive danger. The truth of what is occurring has long been known to those who have a proper command of reliable information, but it has been withheld for the reason that wisdom seemed to dictate such a course. Today, however, with wars and rumors of wars being flashed by the electric telegraph almost hourly round the world, it is as well, undoubtedly, that the true inwardness of the situation should be understood.

For several months past, for reasons not clearly defined, Germany has been exerting herself to bring about peace. She has endeavored, as has been repeatedly and definitely explained in these columns, to induce the President of the United States, to take the initiative in this matter. Her idea has been that if the President could be led to propose a consideration of peace terms, particularly to suggest a peace conference, the Allied nations would find themselves in the position where they must accept the responsibility of apparently rejecting peace, or consent to enter into a conference in which they would rapidly find themselves lost in a maze of intrigue, from which they could only escape through the acceptance of terms very far from anything every one of them has repeatedly pronounced their intention of demanding. The effort to bring about this end was the true explanation of the phrases in the letter of Professor Münsterberg, printed in these columns, referring to the President and to the mysterious anonymous peace campaign which he was himself conducting. It was also the cause of the equally mysterious approaches made to certain political leaders, during the presidential campaign, and it is also the explanation of the various inspired statements which have found their way into the neutral press of the world.

This does not, however, in the least mean that the Central European Powers are what is known as throwing up the sponge, or that they are slackening in their preparations for every eventuality. On the contrary, as the belligerent admiralties and as the Government in Washington well know, from those curious, but unquestionably accurate, sources of information, usually described as the secret service, the dockyards of the Central Powers have never been more active, especially in the matter of building larger, more heavily armed, and more effective submarines. The object of the building of these submarines has been, in the event of the failure of peace negotiations, to initiate a more thoroughgoing and a more effective war upon the Allied commerce, indeed no doubt is entertained, either in the Allied admiralties or in Washington, that these activities, which are calculated to reach their highest pitch of efficiency in the coming January, will constitute a very grave menace to the carrying trade of the world. The realization of this is indeed foreshadowed in the recent decision of the British merchant marine, not any longer to advertise the departure of its ships, but to endeavor to keep as secret as possible not only the days of sailing, but the nature of the cargoes. So precise have been the orders of the Admiralty in London, on this subject, that passengers booking on liners will, in future, be specially warned when they are to board the ship on which they have booked, though even then they will be left in uncertainty as to the date of departure.

All this coming on top of the entirely unsettled controversy between Washington and Berlin, on the subject of the action of the German submarines, has been regarded in the former in the gravest light. From the moment when, on the 7th of May, 1915, the whole conscience of the world was horrified by the sinking of the Lusitania, incident has been added to incident in a way which has made the President's original note on the Lusitania practically waste paper. These incidents have been so numerous that it would be impossible to enumerate them within reasonable space. It was thought at one time that the Sussex had brought matters to a crisis, and there were those in Washington who believed that the break with Berlin was unavoidable then. The President's note on the Sussex indicated this very condition, but incident has followed incident so quickly since then, that the State Department has now upon its hands an entirely new series of incidents, of which perhaps the most serious is that of the Arabia. It was indeed, it is an open secret, the accumulation of these incidents which led to Mr. Lansing's declaration that the United States were drifting to the verge of war, and the true inwardness of his statement may be best understood when it is realized that it has been ascertained unofficially, that the officer who sank the Sussex, so far from having been punished, in accordance with the promises to Mr. Wilson, has been rewarded with one of the highest honors the Kaiser has it in his power to bestow.

All this has been no secret to the Governments of the Allies or to the neutral Governments. With the exception of the United States, the toll taken by German submarines on neutral shipping, has been second only to that of the belligerents themselves. Upwards of a hundred Norwegian ships alone have been sunk, and this sinking has extended to the shipping of all other neutral countries, even to that of Greece and Spain. In such circumstances it is not wonderful that certain of the neutral countries should have been ready to support the President's effort to bring about peace, but the force of that support is considerably lessened by the fact that the pressure has come not from Washington but from Berlin. The simple fact is that these nations, just like the Government in Washington, see with something like horror, the preparations for the opening of an even worse campaign against the carrying trade of the world, to participate in which the inhabitants of Belgium and of Northern France have been deported, contrary to every rule of international warfare, in order either that they may reenforce the battalions of labor of the Central European Powers, or that they may set at liberty more men to reenforce the fighting line.

These were the conditions which faced the President when the recent German request for the opening of peace negotiations was forwarded to him. The position was a sufficiently difficult one. For nineteen months his efforts to bring about an agreement on the submarine question had been fraught with no more success than an accumulated mass of unfulfilled promises, and of violations of earlier undertakings. With an ever increasing number of these broken promises and an ever increasing volume of violations facing him, the President learned that an extension of the German methods was to be undertaken, an extension which would probably bring the war to the borders of the territorial waters of the United States. In such circumstances peace seemed the only possible solution. Unfortunately the fact remains that the Allies, whether rightly or wrongly it is quite immaterial, conceive that they have the Central Powers on the hip, and that after having fought a desperate game to hold their own, they are entering on a period when their accumulating strength will be decisive. Any intervention by the President is therefore bound, in their eyes, to bear the appearance of an effort to extricate the United States from a difficult position at their expense, and also of an attempt to rescue the Central Powers from what the Allies consider the punishment of those infringements of international law, which began with the sinking of the Lusitania, and have since been carried on through the futile slaughter of women and children by aeroplane raids, and by all the horrors of the invasion of Belgium and Serbia, culminating in the deportation of the inhabitants of the occupied districts of Belgium and Northern France. It was known everywhere that any proposal by the United States, at the present juncture, would therefore be exceedingly displeasing to the Allies. The President determined, however, to take the risk of causing this offense. He sent to the Allied Governments what is known as the peace note, a note which contained, from the Allies' point of view, the unfortunate implication that there was no difference between the cause for which they were fighting and the cause for which the Central Powers were fighting, or between the methods which had been employed by each body of belligerents.

On the other hand the President cannot congratulate himself on the answer which he has received from Germany. The German reply, brief as it is, seems to carry in it almost the maximum of irritation. It amounts, first of all, to a refusal to state the terms which its previous request to him entitled Mr. Wilson to expect would be forthcoming. And it conveys this refusal through the implication that these terms are no business at all of any neutral power, though a neutral power has been prevailed upon to make the application to the Allies. What is more, it separates the negotiation of the terms of the proposed peace from any future negotiations for the establishment of permanent peace in Europe, and thus sets up the unfortunate impression that Germany intends, if possible, to safeguard all the gain that she may be able to extricate from the present condition of things, before entering into any negotiations for the maintenance of future peace.

Now the method in which Germany conducts her diplomacy is Germany's own business, as is the way in which Germany conducts the war, but the President of the United States can scarcely be surprised if, in the face of all these things, the Allied Powers, who have their ways of conducting negotiations, and of waging war, do not welcome his efforts to accomplish what, in their opinion, is nothing short of a support of the aims of the Central Powers. The Kaiser was perfectly frank in stating that he came not to beg terms as a vanquished sovereign, but to dictate them as a victor. It has also been allowed to become known that, in the opinion of the governments of the Central Powers, they were never stronger or in better condition to carry on the struggle. The reply of the Allied Governments to this has come from the mouth of the Tsar, and through those of the Prime Ministers of France, Italy, and the United Kingdom. The German threat of a more stringent warfare is replied to by the United Kingdom in canceling her shipping advertisements and preparing, if necessary, to make Canada the armed port for this shipping, on the American side of the Atlantic, and to patrol with her warships the intervening ocean. Monsieur Briand, speaking for France, has warned the Republic against being mesmerized by what the French Government considers a dishonest suggestion of peace, whilst the Tsar has indicated that with Constantinople unoccupied, and whilst a single German soldier remains on Russian territory, the idea of peace is unthinkable. The question remains, What is Mr. Wilson going to do?

Second French War Loan

OF THE remarkable work that is being done in many directions by French statesmen, today, none is more remarkable than that of M. Ribot, the Minister of Finance. The position of finance minister in any country, at the present time, must be a difficult one, but, in France, which, before the war, was rapidly coming to be regarded as the banker for the greater part of Europe, the position is peculiarly complicated. M. Ribot, however, is peculiarly qualified to deal with it. In his statements to the Chamber, he moves through the mazes of finance with the ease of one familiar with every turn. He has, moreover, a remarkable ability for making his statements intelligible, and even interesting, to the many Deputies in the Chamber, and to the millions of his fellow countrymen outside, who have never "taken up finance."

In presenting the budget estimates for the first quarter of 1917, in the Chamber recently, and asking the Deputies to vote the large sum required, M. Ribot was able to show a very satisfactory financial position. The recent loan had been, he said, an immense success. The Government had hoped to get f.10,000,000,000 from the new issue, but that sum had been largely exceeded, the total amount actually received up to date being f.11,360,000,000.

The most interesting fact about the new loan, however, is the enormous number of small subscribers. M. Ribot claims that this fact is a proof of confidence in victory: but it is also a further proof of the thrift and self-sacrifice of the French peasant and small capitalist. For years the French workingman has been learning to save and it is a well-known fact that one of the ambitions of the peasant and small farmer is to buy rente whenever he can. The people have, in fact, learned the value of State investment, and have entirely freed themselves from that fear of parting with their money which still impedes the development of a similar custom in many other countries. The practice is now standing the Government in good stead, and it is particularly interesting to note, in connection with M Ribot's statement, that, in securing contributions to the loan, no pressure has been put either upon the banks or upon private individuals. The whole position, indeed, is a further proof of the unity of the French people. As M. Ribot so felicitously expressed it, they realized that they were all Frenchmen, and helped.

Mississippi Centennial Exposition

THE Mississippi Centennial Exposition, now under way at Gulfport, is holding a prominent place in the itinerary of southbound tourists. The opening of the attraction comes within a few weeks of corresponding with the termination of the San Diego, Cal., exposition, the only other winter fair of the kind now offered on the Continent. Gulfport has attractions in common with many other Gulf points in Mississippi, so far as salubrity of climate is concerned, but it also sends out an appeal to the more practical people of all sections, in the fact that it is a community that has had a remarkable rise in an industrial and commercial sense, also in the fact that its purpose for the next few months is to spread knowledge concerning the industrial prospects of one of the naturally richest, yet least developed, states of the American Union.

The main purpose of the exposition, indeed, is to advertise the natural resources of Mississippi, in which only one-third of the land is under cultivation. There is no soil in America more fertile, yet 20,000,000 of its acres are unproductive. The Mississippi forests are among the grandest on the Continent, yet the lumbering business of the State is only in its infancy.

In response to a nation-wide invitation, it is pleasant to learn, a great number of important conventions are to be held in Gulfport this winter and next spring. Moreover, excursions are to be organized which will enable persons interested in the development of a practically new country, and in the opportunities attending such work, not only to visit the exposition and Gulfport, but to see all other parts of Mississippi, and in a proper light.

The Village Shop

THE shortage of sugar, so much discussed and so variously provided against in the United Kingdom today, may have affected the sweet industry in its higher reaches. The wholly modern sweet shop of the city, with its many wonderful confections, with its mirrors, its many-colored boxes, its polished brass scales of latest model, and so on, has, no doubt, seriously to take account of the position. So far, however, there is no word of any depletions in the long row of light green bottles filled with all manner of wonderful "boiled blessings" in the village shop.

They are in the window, of course, these bottles. For many years past, as long, truly, as most people can remember, they have presided unmoved, from a ledge of their own, over a wonderful assortment of merchandise. There is, indeed, to be found in this window, if search is prosecuted long enough, a sample of most things of any domestic utility, from the huge dark-brown baking bowl—"This size 2s. 9d."—in one corner, to the box of "Elite Stationery," "note paper and envelopes to match, 6d.," in the other. Beside the stationery, appropriately enough, is a short row of bottles, stumpy in form and octagonal in shape, liberally closed with black sealing wax. They contain, so their labels inform all and sundry, the best "blue-black writing fluid," and they make appeal for purchase at the rate of 1d. each. Behind these again, in a sustained appropriateness, are two green cards, on one of which are firmly stitched a dozen penholders, and on the other a dozen pencils of varying colors. And so the eye ranges from the more particular to the more general. Naturally enough, different sections appeal to different passers-by. To the scholar, the stationery, pens, and ink; to the housewife, the baking bowl and such like things; to the farmer, the shovels and forks, mattocks and pruning hooks, which flank the whole of one side, to say nothing of the wooden rakes showing above the blind at the back. Then, not a few of those interested in such things will pause to look at the blouse which occupies a central position, claims to represent the latest style, and intimates its willingness to become immediately useful for 3s. 9d. Every one stops to look in at the window sooner or later. Even the lady "up at the house" often calls at the village shop, and for her, too, the window has its uses and attractions. There was, for instance—it represented a wonderful enterprise—for some time in the window a small white trough-like bowl, along one side of which there ran in black the legend, "For a Dog." "The lady up at the house" saw it one day and went in and bought it.

For the extreme youth of the village, however, the great standby in the window is the row of pale-green bottles. There are, of course, days when a penholder is needed, and, after some consultation outside as to color, a deputation goes in and makes the necessary purchase. These are, however, comparatively rare occasions. The really important conferences relate to the bottles and their contents. It is not a question of price, that is fairly uniform. Chocolate drops, covered with white comfits, are exceptions, and are not bought except in special circumstances; but the others are "4 oz. at 1d.," and what a variety in color and form there is, to say nothing of flavors, to suit even the most epicurean taste, raspberry drops, butter drops, horehound drops—a wonderful variety—bull's-eyes, mint balls, licorice balls, licorice sticks, licorice wires, cinnies, mint humbugs, acid drops, lemon drops, orange drops, peppermint rock, and so on, all the way to that great satisfier of all tastes, "mixtures."

And so, maybe, the conference over, the group adjourns indoors. And what a wealth there is to tell of that indoors; of that faint odor, indescribably and unaccountably acceptable, of tallow candles and paraffin; of the rows and rows of white-draped mysteries hanging from the ceiling; of that wonderful assortment of zinc buckets, clothes lines, wooden-backed scrubbing brushes, black saucepans and kettles of all sizes, pickling jars, bread bowls, and crockery of all kinds. And behind the counter, in her welcome and accustomed place, the presiding genius. So the group, looking upward over the edge of the counter, proffers its request and its penny, receiving duly in return 4 oz., good weight, from the contents of one of the light-green bottles before mentioned.

Notes and Comments

THE war has certainly afforded many varying instances of the "censorial spirit": the blank columns in L'Homme Enchaîné, with only the signature "Georges Clémenceau" at the foot of them, the obliterations and excisions in letters, to say nothing of the instances of entire suppression, and many other exercises. The London New Statesman, can, however, surely claim originality in the matter of censorship. It recently published an article on Mr. Lloyd George, which suddenly broke off into two columns of blank paper. In the middle of this space appeared the statement that after the paper had gone to press the official announcement was made of Mr. Lloyd George's acceptance of the office of Prime Minister. To this was added: "In the face of that accomplished fact, we consider it undesirable in the national interest that the matters dealt with in the latter part of this article should be publicly discussed."

IT IS questionable, however, whether the result of this self-denying ordinance was as "peace constraining" as it ostensibly claimed to be. To begin with, the article carried the heading—a veritable triumph in the matter of question begging, and loaded with significance—namely, "Had Zimri Peace?" And across every inch of the blank space was writ large the legend, "Much more, indeed, could I say an I were willing." Such voluntary censorship is, it would seem, worse than almost any amount of plain speaking. It is to be placed in the same category as the historic apology of one of Marryat's heroes, or of the "farthing damages" verdict.

IT WOULD seem, from the rapid advance and general upward tendency of the price of fresh codfish in the greatest fish market of the Western Hemisphere, that public sentiment, indignant over the rise in the price of turkeys, is determined by competitive purchasing to put cod also beyond the reach of the plain people. The hope of the plain people apparently lies in finding foodstuffs that other people are not scrambling for.

THE building of wooden ships has been revived in the United States. The construction of 116 of the type is reported for the year now passing. They are mostly of the 500-ton class, and when completed, these and many others under contract, will be commissioned for Atlantic and Pacific, Great Lakes, and Gulf of Mexico trade. Let it be hoped that a fair percentage of them shall be square-rigged, and that all of them shall carry canvas enough to lend some of the old-time enchantment to the marine view.

THE national economy measures which have been instituted in European countries, and are now being discussed in Canada, have a lesson for other lands, including the United States, where a tendency to wastefulness is apparent. When the incentive is merely a temporary achievement of a specific end, the measures will not, of course, be so beneficial in the long run as when the development of thrift is the sole idea.

MOST cities in the United States have periods in which they revolt under a sense of wrong. Just now St. Louis is passing through such a stage. The McKinley traction concern, which finds entrance to that community over a bridge of its own across the Mississippi, is charged with serious violation of its privileges. There are allegations to the effect that the corporation concerned, without proper authority, hauls freight, uses express trailers, leases its lines to a company that has no franchise to use the streets, and charges in excess of established rates for certain service. If, as an offset to all this, the McKinley system furnishes ample accommodation to the public, other cities may wonder why St. Louis complains. A great deal is forgiven the efficient traction corporation; sometimes, indeed, too much.

AN OBSCURE item in the press makes known the advance in the price of monkeys, because of the closing of the world's largest animal market, at Hamburg, Germany. In some countries where the hurdy-gurdy man flourishes he is doubtless rejoicing that the price advance has not come in his busy season. The consumers, so to speak, apparently hardest hit by this economic condition are, however, the audiences that trail the hurdy-gurdy man with exuberant interest.

AN EXPLANATION of the falling off in the Socialist vote of 1916 as compared with 1912, in the United States, is not difficult to find. Many things for which Socialists stood in 1912 were forced upon the Republican and the Democratic Party platforms of 1916 by the Progressive movement. A sure way of reducing the Socialist vote is to concede what Socialists demand.